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## U.S. and Allies Set Tighter Controls On Sales to Russia

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a tense two-day meeting this week with other NATO nations and Japan about sensitive exports to the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration obtained general assent to the need to modernize the allies' system of safeguarding military technology, according to U.S. and European participants.

But the allies rejected pleas for a more sweeping clampdown on Western industrial cooperation with the Soviet Union, as sought by many hard-liners in the Reagan administration, according to sources familiar with discussions held in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Control Committee on Trade With Communist Countries (Cocot).

"The Americans came with stringent demands, and we finally reached a compromise," a West European source said, adding that European governments had defended the principle of expanding European-Soviet trade.

West Germany and many smaller European governments reportedly said they needed industrial exports to the Eastern bloc to resist the economic slump and rising unemployment.

### A Closed Meeting

The Cocot meeting, the first large-scale meeting of the monitoring agency since it established its strategic embargo against the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War 20 years ago, was held behind closed doors, and delegates refused to comment publicly.

A laconic communiqué said the committee unanimously agreed about the need to review "adaptation of Cocot's methods to the evolution of the world situation, notably in the field of strategic technologies."

But U.S. and European participants, speaking on condition they not be identified, provided an overall picture of a Reagan administration offensive to convince allied governments of the need for severely restricting Soviet access to Western technology and high-technology products.

The U.S. delegation was led by James L. Buckley, the undersecretary of state for security assistance, and it included key officials such as the Defense Department's undersecretary for policy, Fred Ikle, and the deputy assistant secretary of commerce, Bob Danyak, who have been outspoken about the need to curtail not only Soviet access to technology with military applications but also broader economic cooperation that

strengthens the Soviet Union's industrial base.

While resisting the more extreme U.S. views, Europeans reportedly agreed on the need for more sophisticated review procedures of exports.

To prove that nominally civilian technologies acquired in the West have been diverted to military uses by the Soviet Union, the U.S. delegation provided classified briefings to other participants about specific cases and about the alleged cumulative effect of Western know-how in enabling the Soviet Union to improve its military capability quickly and cheaply.

Invoking security, officials refused to divulge the cases, but they said many involved computer software, optical resolution, frequency-switching radios, printed microcircuits, metal fabrication and precision engineering.

NATO, at U.S. urging, is carrying out a major study to determine what specific military advantages may have accrued to the Soviet Union from Western exports during the last decade.

Explaining the Reagan administration's alarm, a senior official preparing for the Cocot meeting explained recently in Washington: "During détente, the Soviets saved billions of dollars and many years in their military buildup because of the systematic way in which they combined legitimate purchases, espionage and access to open literature."

He added: "A major new development in the last few years is the way much of the most sophisticated research has moved out of the military-funded labs and into the private sector, where Soviet purchasing agents can acquire or acquaint themselves with it even before our security people recognize its military potential."

The Paris meeting, convened at U.S. request, heard U.S. proposals to:

- Shift the embargo criteria away from specific industrial items to concentrate on broad categories of "critical technologies" such as fiber optics and semiconductors.
- Get more military specialists in the Cocot system of reviewing technology for its combat potential.
- Improve national bureaucratic systems for deciding which export items to submit for security review. The United States also wants other governments to follow its example in trying to mount better enforcement operations to detect and punish violators.

The proposal to focus on technologies, not just discrete manufactures, was not just discrete manufactures, not just discrete manufactures, not just discrete manufactures.

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The body of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray was carried to a plane by a French honor guard Thursday past Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith, center, and Col. Ray's daughter, son and wife.

### Killer of U.S. Colonel May Have Had an Accomplice

United Press International

PARIS — French police are convinced that the killer of an assistant U.S. military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, had an accomplice, and authorities have been questioning residents in the neighborhood where the officer was slain, investigators said Thursday.

Authorities also believe there may have been several witnesses to the shooting Monday in addition to a passer-by and a policeman who saw the killer from a distance and who have already reported to police.

The assailant, who killed Col. Ray with a

7.65mm gun, was described by the two witnesses as a Middle Eastern type, in his early 30s, of short build and dressed in a careless way, investigators said. They said they were convinced that several other persons had seen the killer but for various reasons had not reported it to the police.

The search for witnesses and possible accomplices was under way while the body of the slain diplomat, who was 43, was flown to the United States for burial. An honor guard of French Air Force commandos carried the flag-draped coffin aboard a U.S. military plane at Le Bourget airfield.

## Begin Assures Reagan Israel Wants to Uphold Cease-Fire in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a letter to President Reagan, has reassured him that Israel will not launch military attacks into Lebanon unless there is a "clear provocation" from Palestinian or Syrian forces, according to Israeli and administration sources.

The letter was delivered by Ambassador Ephraim Evron to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. during a luncheon at the State Department on Tuesday, officials said. It was in reply to a recent message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Begin expressing concern about the recent course of U.S.-Israeli relations, including U.S. apprehension about a possible Israeli move into Lebanon that might violate the six-month-old cease-fire there.

Officials in Israel briefed reporters on some aspects of the letter, and sources in Washington familiar with its contents also commented. The overall tone of the letter was said to have been friendly, in keeping with a common effort to avoid further recriminations and to put relations back on a cordial basis.

An official in Mr. Begin's office in Jerusalem said that the prime minister wrote Mr. Reagan that

the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would be "a national trauma, painful and tremendously difficult."

The official said Mr. Begin had conveyed to Mr. Reagan the view that "the Egyptians are not helping us by their recent talk of self-determination and East Jerusalem. Why do they have to talk about these things at all at this time?"

U.S. vetoes a Security Council resolution assailing Israel for annexing the Golan Heights, Page 3.

The aide stressed that this was the sense of the letter, not the exact wording.

Mr. Begin was also reported to have told the White House that he was confident that Egypt would honor the peace treaty, at least until the withdrawal, which is scheduled to be completed April 25. He repeated his pledge to carry it out on time.

Mr. Haig was in Israel and Egypt last week and will return there next week as part of an U.S. effort to provide new impetus to the inconclusive negotiations on Palestinian self-rule. In his letter, Mr. Begin pointed out that Israel was unhappy with recent statements from Egyptian leaders that the autonomy talks should lead to

"self-determination" for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israeli officials said.

Mr. Haig, during his talks last week, found that the basic disagreement between Egypt and Israel was over the ultimate goal of Palestinian autonomy, a concept agreed to in outline form during the Camp David agreements of September, 1978. The negotiations are for establishing the ground rules for a Palestinian self-governing authority that would run local affairs for an interim five-year period during which negotiations would be held for determining the final status of the lands inhabited by about 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs.

The Egyptians stress that the "full autonomy" called for in the Camp David accords means that the Palestinians should eventually have "self-determination," leading to a separate state or some confederation with Jordan. The Israelis, who are opposed to a separate Palestinian state, regard the expression "self-determination" as a code word for a state.

U.S. officials said Mr. Begin wanted to reinforce his opposition to any Palestinian state in his letter to Mr. Reagan.

Of more interest to the American public is the possibility of

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## Moscow Alters Tone Toward U.S., Declares It Seeks No Confrontation

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In what appeared to be a carefully timed signal to the Reagan administration, Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov has said that the Soviet Union "does not seek confrontation" with the United States and is doing all it can "to direct the course of events into constructive dialogue."

The premier's remarks on Soviet-American relations, made at a luncheon Wednesday for foreign dignitaries, were the first that a top Kremlin leader has made on the subject since the Polish military crackdown last month deepened the chill between Washington and Moscow.

The remarks contrasted strongly with the tone of recent Soviet statements accusing the Reagan administration of pushing the world toward war.

Western diplomats said they believed that the speech was delivered

with an eye to a meeting in Geneva next week between Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The meeting, the first Soviet-American encounter at that level since the two men met in New York in September, was expected to cover a range of issues on which the two governments are sharply divided, including Poland and nuclear arms. [Story, Page 2.]

The 76-year-old Soviet premier spoke at a function for a visiting Angolan delegation, but a large portion of the speech appeared to be directed at the United States and Western Europe.

The apparent effort to improve the atmosphere for the Haig-Gromyko talks was coupled with a strong condemnation of the Reagan administration, which Mr. Tikhonov accused of "intensifying the arms race" and "aggravating the international situation" among other things by "attempts

to interfere in the internal affairs of and to declare an economic blockade of Poland."

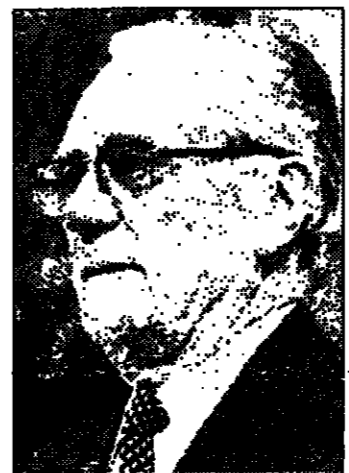
The premier also warned that the Soviet Union would respond in kind if its overtures for a dialogue were rebuffed.

"Those who prefer the language of threats and demonstrations of strength to a peaceful dialogue should understand that we will take all the necessary measures to ensure our security and the security of our allies and friends," he said.

But what attracted most attention among diplomats were Mr. Tikhonov's more conciliatory remarks.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "is not seeking confrontation with any Western country, including the United States of America. As in the past, we are doing everything we can to direct the course of events into the channel of constructive dialogue."

The premier said this had been



Nikolai A. Tikhonov

"exactly the aim" of the Kremlin's "new foreign policy initiatives," including proposals put forward by the Communist Party leader and president Leonid I. Brezhnev, during a visit to West Germany in November.

The centerpiece of those proposals was Mr. Brezhnev's call for a "moratorium" on the deployment of new Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles.

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## 120 Polish Intellectuals, Artists Petition for an End to Martial Law

By John Dunton  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A sharply worded petition against martial law and its acts of repression signed by more than 120 leading intellectuals and artists was sent Thursday to the Polish parliament and the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp.

The petition, which includes an appeal to the United Nations Committee for Human Rights, is the strongest written protest to date against the Dec. 13 military takeover in Poland.

It presents the military authorities with a dilemma — whether to ignore a protest from such a large group of leading intellectuals or to try to act against them. Most if not all of the eight signatories of an earlier petition were briefly detained, interrogated and let go with a warning.

### Bishops' Statement

[Polish Catholic leaders, in a statement made available Thursday, said martial law could provoke protest, rebellion and even war, Reuters reported. The statement will be read as a pastoral letter in churches throughout the country this Sunday or next. It demanded the restoration of freedoms and a resumption of political dialogue.

[The statement was signed by Poland's diocesan bishops and Archbishop Glemp. The 26 leading bishops met in Warsaw earlier this week and resolved to send a letter to the head of the martial-law regime, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the same time as issuing their pastoral message.

"We call on all those on whom it depends to respect freedom, especially freedom of conscience and belief, to meet halfway the love of freedom which is so dear to our nation," the message said.

"In respect of this freedom should result in restoration of the state's normal functioning, quick release of all detainees, cessation of all detentions on ideological grounds" and an end to "dismissals from work for political views or trade union membership," it said.

"Let us state emphatically that infringement of the right to freedom leads to protests and rebellion and even to civil war."

### 'Indignation and Protest'

The intellectuals' petition demands the lifting of martial law, the release of thousands of detainees, an end to measures against Solidarity union members and the resumption of dialogue with the Catholic Church and the legally elected authorities of the union.

"The methods used to intimidate and enslave the society cause our indignation and protest," it said.

### EEC Cancels Plan To Send Cut-Rate Food to Poland

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The Common Market Commission has suspended plans to make further subsidized food sales to Poland, Gaston Thorn, the commission president, announced Thursday.

But the panel proposed switching some of the money saved on the food program to humanitarian aid programs administered by non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross, he said.

Mr. Thorn told the European Parliament that the subsidized food sales were no longer justified after the imposition of martial law in Poland last month.

The sources said the commission decision meant that Poland would not receive a planned \$200-million EEC food delivery, which was to include grain, beef and butter at prices 15 percent below world levels.

European Economic Community sources said some \$40 million had been set aside in the budget for subsidies on the planned food aid package, which had been approved by the commission last October.

"We protest against the brutal breaking of the workers' strikes by the militia and army, shooting people, beatings, internment of many thousands of persons in prisons and camps."

"We protest against the breaking up of families, separating children from their parents, imprisonment of the sick and of minors."

"We deem disgraceful and illegal the practice of breaking human dignity by forcing people to sign so-called declarations of loyalty, using various kinds of pressure and blackmail and firing those who refuse to sign."

### Overcrowded Prisons

The petition began by citing a principle of international agreements — that all nations have the right to self-determination and to freely develop their own political, economic, social and cultural life. This principle, it said, was the basis of the renewal that began with the creation of Solidarity in August, 1980, and was therefore violated by the military takeover.

It ended with the observation that except for the Nazi occupation in World War II and the Stalinist 1950s, had never been a period with so many overcrowded prisons and camps on Polish soil as now.

"Whoever until now has tried to enslave our nation has met with resistance and anger. We remind these who introduced the state of war of this," it said. "The state of war" is the constitutional provision under which martial law was declared.

Sources involved in circulating the petition said that it was sent to the Sejm (parliament), instead of to the ruling Military Council for National Salvation, because the signatories do not regard the council as legally constituted authority.

Reliable sources said that the petition was continuing to gather names and that among them was that of Andrzej Wajda, the film director whose latest film, "Man of Iron," uses strikes at

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President Reagan responded to applause after giving a speech to top government officials in which he said his administration had "laid the foundations for economic recovery and national renewal." Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is at right and Vice President Bush is at left.

## Reagan Reported to Favor Gasoline-Tax Rise

By Edward Cowan  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, wrapping up decisions on his proposed 1983 budget, has decided to ask Congress for temporary increases on federal excise taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, alcoholic spirits and wine but not on beer, administration officials report.

The president's decision to seek a rise in the gasoline tax, now 4 cents a gallon, was made at a White House meeting with senior officials Wednesday and was a rebuff to supply-side economists at the Treasury Department.

Only a few hours earlier officials reported that Mr. Reagan had accepted the view of the supply-side advocates that an increase in the gasoline tax might act to discourage work because millions of people commute to work by car.

The White House communications director, David R. Gergen, cautioned reporters Thursday that

the president had not made his final decision. Mr. Reagan told his staff Thursday morning, according to Mr. Gergen, that it would be "unwise" to speculate on his decision.

Mr. Gergen said the president "does not plan to lock in on several important issues until he has had an opportunity for further discussions."

### Emarked for States

Mr. Reagan is expected to ask Congress to earmark part or all of the additional excise tax revenues for distribution to the states as part of a larger proposal. The president is expected to outline the fiscal package, to include assignment to the states of some federal responsibilities, in his State of the Union address next Tuesday.

After the White House meeting, one aide said the president had made "major decisions" and that the basic concept of Mr. Reagan's "new federalism" program was now agreed upon.

Under the program, the federal government would turn the responsibility for several major programs over to state and local governments and at the same time increase some taxes, with the revenues given to the states to help pay for the programs.

The White House official said Mr. Reagan approved several details on how this concept would be carried out but left others to be worked out later.

He also said that, in his State of the Union address, Mr. Reagan will announce several other domestic initiatives, including major aspects of the "new federalism."

The White House meeting appeared to conclude what has been a prolonged and apparently difficult deliberation by Mr. Reagan on whether to seek tax increases, one official said. Decisions were reached late in December on proposals to make \$31 billion in spending cuts for fiscal year 1983. Fiscal 1983 starts next Oct. 1.

Budget officials said that Mr. Reagan might yet revise his thinking on taxes and issues but would have to do so by the coming weekend if the new budget is to go to Congress as scheduled on Feb. 8.

The excise tax question has become increasingly sensitive in recent days because two senior House Republicans, Trent Lott of Mississippi and Jack F. Kemp of New York, have portrayed such levies as falling on "the little guy."

In a letter to the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, who has advocated the raising of additional revenues in an effort to shrink prospective budget deficits, the two representatives charged that Mr. Stockman sought to tax "working men and women" while ignoring \$30 billion a year of "corporate welfare."

At the Treasury, where the Reagan administration's most ardent supply-side tax theorists work, officials said that increasing

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## INSIDE

### Lending Rates Cut

The West German and Dutch central banks announced 1/2 percentage-point cuts in their key lending rates, Page 7.

### Steel Suits Filed

A week after U.S. producers of carbon steel filed more than 100 trade complaints against foreign firms, five U.S. specialty steel companies have filed similar complaints against Japanese steelmakers, Page 7.

### Immigration Shift

New U.S. immigration regulations will nearly double the number of Chinese from the mainland who are able to join their relatives in the United States. The Taiwan quota remains unchanged, Page 5.

## Haig to Give Gromyko U.S. Views on Poland At Meeting in Geneva

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will take U.S. objections to Soviet pressures on Poland in person to the Kremlin's leadership in a meeting early next week with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, according to official sources.

The planned discussions in Geneva between Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko are also expected to cover a possible Soviet-American summit meeting and the beginning of a new round of talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

## Moscow Aide Alters Tone Toward U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

range nuclear missiles, preparatory to an agreement at negotiations in Geneva in which, he said, the Kremlin would be prepared to reduce its medium-range nuclear armory "not by dozens but by hundreds of units."

Mr. Brezhnev's proposal and one by Mr. Reagan urging the Russians to dismantle all their medium-range rockets in return for agreement by the Western alliance not to proceed with the deployment in Europe of a new generation of U.S. missiles were placed on the table when the talks opened in Geneva on Nov. 30.

### Little Progress

There appears to have been little movement since then, but Mr. Tikhonov, in his speech, appeared to be saying that both sides should compromise so as to reach an agreement that could lead on to accommodations on other arms matters.

"In our opinion, the talks that have started in Geneva create a possibility for making a step, which is so important now, in solving the entire set of questions of arms limitations and disarmament," he said. "All that is needed for the successful conduct of the talks is recognition of the principle of equality and equal security."

Some diplomats approached the speech with caution, saying that it fitted well into the main thrust of recent Soviet statements that seemed aimed at weaning Western European nations away from the United States on issues like Poland and disarmament.

Especially since the declaration of martial law in Poland and the tough U.S. response that followed, the Kremlin has depicted itself to Western Europe as a peacekeeper striving to bring sense to "militarists" and "warmongers" in Washington.

By adopting a conciliatory stance before the Haig-Gromyko talks, the diplomat said, the Kremlin appeared to be taking this approach one step further.

Although Soviet news organizations have reacted harshly to the stiffening stance of some Western European governments on Poland, general Soviet statements have continued, in effect, to try to lure the Europeans into a neutral stand.

[The State Department confirmed Thursday that Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko would meet next week but said the talks had been cut from two days to one. Reuters reported from Washington, Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said the meeting would be held Tuesday in Geneva and would focus on Poland. He said the talks had been cut to one day because of Mr. Haig's busy schedule, adding, "We are confident that in the current climate we can accomplish our objectives in one day."

Word of Mr. Haig's intention to take up the Polish issue with Mr. Gromyko came Wednesday from Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, who conferred with Mr. Haig on Tuesday in Washington. Mr. MacGuigan said Mr. Haig regards Poland as being on the agenda of his sessions with Mr. Gromyko, as well as "questions of arms control" that were originally planned as the centerpiece of the sessions.

It had been widely anticipated that Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko would use the Geneva meeting to agree on the beginning of restructured strategic arms negotiations, which the Reagan administration has called START, an acronym for strategic arms reduction talks.

However, officials said a move toward such talks next week is still an open question within the government, with some policy-makers questioning whether this is appropriate in view of the Polish situation.

Mr. Reagan, following the onset of martial law in Poland, reiterated his interest in a summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev sometime in 1982.

Following up on Mr. Reagan's statement at a news conference Tuesday that "the situation in Poland is deteriorating," the State Department issued an unusually long status report Wednesday to rebut the Polish government's arguments that life is returning to normal there.

The State Department statement said "there are still no signs of any substantive dialogue with the elected leaders of Solidarity" after five weeks of martial law. The statement also charged, among other things, that "thousands remain in detention" and that the number of those detained "reportedly is growing."

Washington's efforts to keep a harsh spotlight on the martial law in Poland come as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization prepares for a special meeting Saturday on U.S. and allied sanctions in the Polish situation.

## Scotland Minister Is Rebuked, Quits

The Associated Press

LONDON — The solicitor general for Scotland resigned Thursday after he was rebuked by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and forced to resign from the cabinet over the handling of a ransom case.

Nicholas Fairbairn, 48, the government legal officer for Scotland, told the House of Commons that he was reprimanded by Mrs. Thatcher for talking to the press before making an official statement on the case. He was explaining why prosecutors had failed to bring to trial three teen-agers who allegedly raped a Glasgow woman.

In his letter of resignation, made public by Mrs. Thatcher's office, Mr. Fairbairn said that he was "entirely satisfied" with the way the rape case had been handled, but he admitted "errors of judgment" in speaking to the press.

from participating countries — Japan and all the NATO allies except Iceland. Similarly, the United States has been urging its allies to beef up their institutional arrangements to prevent sales of sensitive technologies by mistake or intentionally.

The Reagan administration has mounted a drive involving the FBI and Customs, including an intensive effort in California around the microcomputer research companies.

This U.S. effort to persuade other governments to follow the U.S. example is being conducted without publicity to avoid allegations of interference in other nations' internal affairs, diplomats say.

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## Koivisto: Innovator In Finnish Politics

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

HELSINKI — A month or so ago, one of the eight candidates in this week's Finnish presidential election told a friend that he felt as if he was running against an opponent with a charmed life.

"If a reporter asks me a question on television," Johannes Virolainen, the candidate of the agrarian Center Party, said, "and I tell him I don't know the answer, the voters say that I'm stupid or ill-informed. If Mauno Koivisto does the same thing, the voters say to themselves, 'At last, we have found an honest man.'"

This week, Mauno Koivisto, a 58-year-old Social Democrat who has been premier since May, 1979, and acting president since last Sept. 11, swept to victory in the first round of the election. The victory was so convincing that politicians and pundits agreed that his selection by the electoral college next Tuesday as Finland's first leftist president seemed a mere formality.

### A Man Above Politics

More than anything else, Mr. Koivisto, a carpenter's son who has never held a seat in parliament or any elective office, appeared to owe his triumph in the balloting held last Sunday and Monday to his ability to convince the electorate that he was above politics.

Many of his peers consider him a deft politician, but the public considers him a kind of anti-politician — a self-made man, hardy and self-reliant, who conforms to the image that the Finns have of themselves and who, many polls have attested, inspires trust.

Mr. Koivisto has never been closely linked with Urho Kekkonen, 81, a centrist who achieved a towering reputation as Finland's chief of state for more than 25 years. When Mr. Koivisto refused last year to dissolve

his government at Mr. Kekkonen's suggestion, a Helsinki journalist commented that "the country decided it had found someone with the guts to fill the old man's shoes."

Incapacitated by arteriosclerosis, Mr. Kekkonen went on medical leave on Sept. 11 and resigned as president on Oct. 27. The resignation is due to take effect with the swearing-in of the new president next Wednesday, a change in leaders that many in Finland feel has been long overdue.

### Assurances for Moscow

Mr. Koivisto's experience in foreign policy is limited, and the conduct of foreign policy, in the Finnish system, is one of the president's main responsibilities. This involves keeping the Soviet Union assured that its security will not be threatened through Finnish territory.

Like all other candidates in the election, Mr. Koivisto supports continuation of that approach as the only possible course for Finland, and he said last year that "stable and confidential relations with the Soviet Union have been and will be the central element in Finland's foreign policy."

His role, as Mr. Koivisto put it, has been that of "the last goalkeeper of the economy." The Social Democratic leader, a moderate whose policies resemble those of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany more than those of President François Mitterrand of France, is due to take office with a strong mandate.

No Finnish presidential candidate has ever approached, as the candidate of one party, the 44 percent of the popular vote that Mr. Koivisto polled, although Mr. Kekkonen, as the nominee of several parties in recent elections, exceeded that figure.

According to final returns, Mr. Koivisto's supporters won 145 of the 301 electoral-college



Mauno Koivisto playing volleyball at a Helsinki gym.

seats, or six short of a majority, but Mr. Koivisto has been promised the support of more than enough others to secure victory.

Jan-Magnus Jansson, one of his rivals, said in an interview, "Of course he'll win, because we know the public would be outraged if somehow it were taken from him."

Mauno Henrik Koivisto was born Nov. 25, 1923, in Turku, a city on Finland's southwest coast. His family was poor, and he worked on the docks and later as a teacher to earn money to pay for his education. He was 33 years old by the time he received his doctorate in sociology in 1956, and by then he was working as a vocational guidance counselor for the city of Turku.

In 1958 he joined the Helsinki Workers Savings Bank, and the next year he was named managing director, a job he held for eight years. In 1968 he was named Governor of the Bank of Finland. He has served as Finland's representative to the International Monetary Fund since 1970.

Mr. Koivisto was chosen as finance minister in 1966, a post he held twice, and he has twice served as premier in governing coalitions of the center-left. He

first headed a government in 1968-70.

Mr. Koivisto says very little in public for a politician and, when he does talk, understates the case. He is often remarkably candid.

"The only thing I know about the economy," he once said, "is that it's going to get worse."

He lives in a small apartment in the center of Helsinki with his wife, Tellervo, whom he married in 1952, and spends a good deal of time outside of town at a log cabin, much of which he built himself. He also likes to whittle.

The Koivistos have one daughter, Asti, who is 24. Both Asti and Tellervo Koivisto will be among the electors voting for him next Tuesday, having easily won seats in the electoral college in this week's elections.

On Monday night, while the first returns were coming in, Mr. Koivisto was playing volleyball as he does every Monday. He made no effort to exclude photographers from the game, and so the next morning's Helsinki Sanomat, the nation's leading daily, carried a six-column picture of the electoral victor, socks sagging a bit, hair plastered against his forehead, glancing water from a paper cup at halftime. His team won, 3-2.

## Reagan's Explanation of Errors On Jobless Rate Doesn't Add Up

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, trying to explain one of the misstatements he made about unemployment at a news conference, has added to the confusion with an apparent slip of the tongue.

The president told about 1,500 political appointees assembled to celebrate the first anniversary of his inauguration Wednesday that he was distressed by news reports that he had misstated numbers dealing with unemployment.

He defended his claim at a news conference Tuesday that "there are a million people more working than there were in 1980." Mr. Reagan rejected the objection of those who pointed out that there were 508,000 fewer people working in December than when he took office last January.

"That isn't the way you use the figures," he said. Mr. Reagan said he was comparing average employment for 1980 and 1981. The Reagan administration is also advocating a reduction in scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union in an effort to force the Kremlin to divert more resources away from arms, the sources said.

But this explanation became confusing when he incorrectly said the difference between these two

numbers was 148,000, instead of 1,048,000.

To compound the tangle, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, later told reporters that the real 1981 figure was 98,313,000, or 5,000 less than the one the president used.

While Mr. Reagan and Mr. Speakes explained that the president was using an annual average at his news conference — although he had not said so — Mr. Speakes said there was no explanation for where Mr. Reagan got the most politically sensitive of his several unemployment-number mistakes: his assertion that the rise in the unemployment rate, which hit 8.2 percent last month, was a continuation of an increase that got under way in the last months of the Carter administration.

In fact, unemployment declined from 7.6 percent to 7.5 percent in 1981. Mr. Reagan's final three months and remained at 7.4 percent last January, the month of Mr. Reagan's inauguration. Then it declined to 7 percent last July before beginning the present rise.

Mr. Reagan was reciting his triumphs, the Democratic National Committee rounded up staff members, interns and students to provide an audience for a denunciation of what it termed the unfairness of the Reagan program.

blame on those," Mr. Speakes said. Administration officials said that the figures on unemployment were sent to Mr. Reagan with other papers by the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Murray Weidenbaum, just before the news conference. These same officials said the briefing papers did not include inaccurate information.

Officials said that using annual unemployment averages is more "historically meaningful" than looking at the monthly fluctuations.

## Reagan Seen Increasing Excise Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

the excise taxes on spirits, wine and tobacco would have less of a negative effect on work and investment than other methods of raising revenues.

Officials have also considered raising the federal tax on interstate telephone service from the current 1-percent level and reimposing so-called luxury taxes, which lapsed several years ago.

James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, said reports that the present excise taxes would be doubled were incorrect. Another official said Mr. Reagan would propose doubling the tax of eight cents a package on cigarettes but would seek smaller increases for spirits and wine.

Within the administration there was uncertainty about how Congress, especially the Democratic House, would respond. "Why should the Democrats help us out with the deficit?" one presidential appointee asked rhetorically.

Mr. Stockman, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, have been urging Mr. Reagan to seek additional revenues in an effort to establish a trend of declining budget deficits. A deficit of roughly \$95 billion is anticipated in fiscal 1982. Under present tax and spending law, the deficits in 1983 and 1984 could exceed \$150 billion, according to estimates by the budget office and congressional officials.

To make the higher taxes more palatable to Congress, Mr. Reagan has decided to tie them to his plans to shrink federal spending and turn over to the states some programs, such as welfare, now partly funded by Washington. However, officials caution that the turning over of additional revenues might be done gradually and that the states would not necessarily receive as much money as they lose from curtailments of federal programs.

Officials said that no increase would be proposed in the present federal tax on beer because it is regarded as "the workingman's drink" and because relatively little revenue is raised with it.

## Polish Unit Gets Petition

(Continued from Page 1)

Gdansk as a background for an overtly political film about workers' grievances that led to rebellion.

Warsaw (WP) — The wife of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, has accused the military authorities of holding her husband illegally and complained that she has never received formal notification of his detention.

Danuta Walesa's allegations are contained in a letter that she sent to the public prosecutor in Gdansk earlier this month demanding an investigation.

The 38-year-old Solidarity chairman was detained at his home in Gdansk early Dec. 13. He was then flown to Warsaw, but government spokesmen repeatedly denied that he had been interned.

### TV Project

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — The Polish government said Thursday in Warsaw that U.S. plans for an international television show on Poland, featuring President Reagan along with other world leaders and American entertainment figures, were provocative.

Mr. Reagan has proclaimed Jan. 30 as "Solidarity Day" in the United States. The European Parliament also approved a resolution Thursday making Jan. 30 a day of solidarity with the Polish people.

The U.S.-sponsored TV show, part of international efforts to express support for the Poles, will be beamed around the world by satellite on Jan. 31.

U.S. officials said Thursday that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia had joined the list of world leaders who would participate in the show.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Armenians Reported to Halt Attacks

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — A telephone caller claiming to represent an Armenian underground group said Thursday it was temporarily halting its attacks on Swiss targets until the case of one of its imprisoned members was resolved.

The statement telephoned to a news agency office said the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia's struggle against Turkey would continue. The drive against Turkish diplomatic missions and airline offices abroad has taken the lives of 21 diplomats, embassy staff members and relatives since 1975.

In connection with one such attack, Mardiros Jangotchian was arrested by Swiss authorities last June 9 and was later tried and sentenced 15 years imprisonment. The Secret Army retaliated by attacking several Swiss institutions in and near Geneva in a bid to secure his release.

### U.K. Coal Miners Accept Pay Offer

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's 250,000 coal miners have rejected a strike and accepted a 3.3-percent pay increase, averting a confrontation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, which announced the results of the weeklong balloting Thursday, had urged miners to reject the offer from the state-run National Coal Board. The union's executive board had threatened a nationwide strike unless the coal board approved a 23.7-percent pay increase.

The union said 55 percent of the miners who voted favored accepting the pay offer. Arthur Scargill, the union's president-elect, conceded Tuesday that he had failed to win enough support for a strike.

### Foreign Students in Italy Checked

United Press International

ROME — The police have increased surveillance of non-Italian university students, especially Arabs, following the kidnapping of U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier and charges that Italian terrorists are aided by Middle Eastern intelligence services.

Authorities revealed the extraordinary measures Wednesday after resting six Arabs near the central city of Perugia. The six, who were carrying instruction manuals on time bombs and handling heavy weapons, were expelled from Italy.

Two weeks ago authorities expelled five Libyan students accused of espionage, the police said. Three days ago authorities charged five Iraqis and two Egyptians on espionage, arms-smuggling and munition charges and handed down 5-year prison sentences to a Jordanian Syrian and three Italians on charges of smuggling a Soviet SAM-7 aircraft rocket into the country.

### 70 Said to Die in Turkish Custody

United Press International

LONDON — More than 70 persons are reported to have died in custody of Turkish authorities since the military takeover in 1980, Amnesty International, the human rights group, reported Thursday.

The London-based group said it had sent another appeal to the Turkish government to investigate the incidents. Amnesty said it had received "detailed reports of savage beatings, electric shock, sexual abuse and wide range of other torture" of prisoners in Turkey, which has been under martial law since a coup Sept. 12, 1980.

Turkish President Turgut Uenal said recently the authorities had said investigations into 370 torture allegations. Of 153 inquiries completed, 43 had been referred to the courts, he said. He added 28 persons were held in custody in connection with torture cases and 69 were free pending trial.

### Romania Asks Russia to Quit Kabul

Reuters

VIENNA — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, the Agerps news agency reported Thursday.

In a speech Wednesday night at a dinner in honor of visiting President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, Mr. Ceausescu also called for a halt to outside aid for Moslem rebel forces fighting the Kabul government. "Romania has always stood for a political settlement through direct negotiations with the [Afghan] government," Mr. Ceausescu said.

Romania previously has implicitly criticized the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

### 2 Arabs Given Life for Vienna Attack

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Two Arabs accused of a machine-gun and grenade attack on people leaving a synagogue were sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday.

Two persons were killed and about 30 injured in the assault on a crowd leaving a bar mitzvah ceremony Aug. 29. Marwan Hassan, a 21-year-old Jordanian, and Husam Mohammed Rajih, 21, born in Baghdad, were found guilty of murder and attempted murder. Mr. Rajih, who was also indicted for the slaying of a Vienna city councilman, Hei Nittel, the head of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society, was also convicted of being an accomplice in his assassination.

Meanwhile, the Brussels prosecutor's office filed a request for extraditing Mr. Rajih, who is also accused of having killed the PLO representative in Brussels, Naim Khaden, in June.

## U.S. Oil Royalty Program Revamped to Stop Cheaters

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced Thursday a major overhaul of the government's oil royalty collection program to halt cheating by oil companies, which a special commission estimated is costing the country \$500 million a year.

Interior Secretary James G. Watt said proposed changes should allow the country to collect between \$200 million and \$650 million more annually in the \$4-billion program in which the oil industry pays for the right to produce oil and gas on federal lands.

Mr. Watt said he was creating a Minerals Management Service in the department with added inspectors and auditors to police the

### Fishermen March in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — About 65,000 fishermen demanding lower fuel costs for their boats and tighter pollution controls marched through central Rome on Thursday, blocking traffic for hours.

## Begin Reassures U.S. on Lebanon Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

read the exchange, Mr. Reagan said that "some wines don't travel well," meaning that the good relations established in Washington had soured upon Mr. Begin's return to Israel. He was referring to the Israeli action which in effect annexed the Golan Heights, the U.S. countermove to suspend implementation of a strategic cooperation accord with Israel, and Mr. Begin's scorching denunciation of the United States.

In his letter he also questioned the legality of the U.S. action in suspending the strategic cooperation accord. He noted, according to Israeli officials, that the agreement permits a six-month notice to abrogate the agreement, but says nothing of a suspension.

Typhoon Kills 2 in Java

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — A typhoon that hit the eastern Java district of Slemas killed two persons and injured 123 others, three seriously, the afternoon daily Sinar Harapan said Thursday.

U.S. officials asserted that negotiating the strategic cooperation agreement was not undertaken by both sides that neither take actions without consulting other that might affect the interests. In the U.S. view, Golan action by Israel then violated the spirit of the agreement.

Linowitz Sees Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Thamer U.S. Middle East envoy Linowitz met Thursday with Begin and expressed his belief an agreement on Palestinian autonomy can be reached.

"If both sides negotiate in faith, an autonomy agreement can be reached, even before April," Linowitz said. "The United States had put the matter on the burner," Mr. Linowitz, here private visit, also conveyed a message to the prime minister, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

## U.S. Gains General Assent at Cocom Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

factured items, covers broad categories of industrial goods such as the fabrication of specialized metals including aluminum that could be used for military purposes.

A related U.S. worry involves supplying the Soviet Union with technical know-how to operate a sustained, high-quality industrial plant that contributes to the nation's military infrastructure.

To prevent this, Reagan administration officials frown on exports of turnkey plants and operating manuals to the Soviet Union.

To inject more military sophistication into Cocom, the United States wants to create a military committee to reinforce the existing machinery staffed by diplomats

from participating countries — Japan and all the NATO allies except Iceland.

Similarly, the United States has been urging its allies to beef up their institutional arrangements to prevent sales of sensitive technologies by mistake or intentionally.

The Reagan administration has mounted a drive involving the FBI and Customs, including an intensive effort in California around the microcomputer research companies.

This U.S. effort to persuade other governments to follow the U.S. example is being conducted without publicity to avoid allegations of interference in other nations' internal affairs, diplomats say.

All these Cocom proposals on

closer trade supervision involve sharp infighting within governments — including the United States.

While Europeans sought to restrict the Cocom discussion to technology with obvious military application, many Reagan administration officials argued privately for a broader effort to restrict economic exchanges with the Soviet Union in an effort to force the Kremlin to divert more resources away from arms, the sources said.

But European officials invariably retorted that the Reagan administration is poorly placed on this issue because it maintains large grain sales to Moscow. U.S. technological exports are small compared to European industrial

sales to the Soviet Union, at least in terms of their impact on the exporters' economies.

As part of the U.S. drive to dry up Soviet ability to exploit Western industrial advances, the Reagan administration is also advocating a reduction in scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union.

"It's proved a one-way street, with the West learning about Soviet archaeology while Soviet nuclear physicists snook around U.S. labs whose work includes classified government research," a U.S. official said.

Some officials in the Reagan administration are also trying to restrict the amount of scientific information that circulates in unclassified form in the United States.

While the planned Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe was not on the Cocom agenda, a senior U.S. official attending the meeting told reporters that the United States deplored the prospect of large Soviet hard-currency earnings from it that would finance future purchases of Western technology.

If the United States managed to deny all U.S. technology and know-how to the pipeline, he said, the project would be delayed, cost much more and operate at much lower efficiency.

Such an effort, he acknowledged, would involve tricky legal efforts aimed at censoring retroactively U.S. licensing agreements with Western European companies involved in the project. No such decision had been made by the Reagan administration, he said.

### 1 Dies in Costa Rica Clash

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — At least 100 persons were arrested after a clash Tuesday between security forces and striking banana pickers left one man dead and another wounded, a government spokesman said.

## U.S. Vetoes Measure On Golan Dispute in UN Security Council

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States vetoed a compromise Security Council resolution that called for the punishment of Israel for annexing the Golan Heights.

Nine nations, the minimum number required for approval, voted Wednesday for the resolution. Britain, France, Japan, Ireland and Panama abstained.

The resolution's vague central passage said nations "should consider" unspecified measures to reverse Israel's action, a form of voluntary sanction. But the document also said countries should cut Israel off from all aid, a demand for undefined compulsory measures.

All of this was far less severe than Syria's original demand that nations break military, economic and diplomatic relations with Israel. It was also milder than the text Syria backed last Friday, a call to cut off arms and suspend economic aid.

### Softened Version

But that document could not get the necessary nine votes and so Wednesday's softened version was substituted and won support from two Third World holdouts, Zaire and Togo.

Now Syria has enough votes in the council to call a special session of the General Assembly. One is expected to be held in a week or two at which the issue will be considered again.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative, charged that the resolution was "an aberration, even a perversion of the very purpose of the Security Council."

But the document "would become a source of aggravation" that would "sow suspicions and feed hostilities" in the Middle East, she said. The prolonged council debate contributed to increased tensions, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, "unleashing a flood tide of invective" and drawing delegates "into vicious exchanges."

She reminded the council that the United States had joined in its unanimous judgment last month that Israel's action was illegal. But she said the United States did not regard the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights as tantamount to annexation, a view that is almost unique to Washington and to Israel.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick chided the council for "so much talk of aggression, repression and the desires of people" without debating "the massive, brutal repression of the people of Poland."

"What an extraordinary institution this is," she said, noting that a month after the imposition of martial law in Poland "there has been no mention here of the violation of their human rights, the violations of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki declaration, the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights that have occurred there."

As for the Golan Heights and the Middle East, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, the best course is to "get on with negotiations."

The Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, contended that the vetoed document did not go far enough, that it failed "to provide decisive measures against Israel." He charged Israel with pursuing a policy of "permanent aggression against the Arab states" and said

the takeover of the Golan Heights was one more instance.

Mr. Troyanovsky said Israel could not engage in such a course without U.S. support and accused Washington of giving Israel "a mandate" to annex the Golan Heights. American words of disapproval and its suspension of the strategic cooperation accord with Israel that followed the takeover were a mask, "The U.S. and Israel are forging a strategic alliance in the Middle East," the Soviet delegate said.

Mr. Troyanovsky voted for the resolution along with China, Poland, Spain, Uganda, Guyana, Jordan, Zaire and Togo.

For Israel, Yehuda Z. Blum dismissed "exercises of this kind" that "cannot contribute to the promotion of peace." Instead, he said, "honest dialogue and negotiation" are required. Mr. Blum appealed to Syria "to abandon the path of confrontation and hatred" and accept Israel's offer for unconditional negotiations on all the issues between them.

For Syria, Dia-Allah el-Fattal, his voice quivering with rage, denounced the U.S. veto as "tyranny" and declared that it "unmasked the real face of the United States of America." He said it was an "abuse of veto power to aim at aggravating a situation." The United States is "protecting the aggressors against its victims," he said. The resolution killed by the U.S. veto crowned a long round of diplomatic bargaining. Last month, the council gave Israel until Jan. 5 to rescind its annexation and called for "appropriate measures" if it did not.

### 'Reward' to Israel Seen

DAMASCUS (UPI) — Syria said Thursday the U.S. veto was a "reward" to Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights and a threat to the security of the Middle East and the world.

The state-run newspaper Tishrin said that the veto proved Washington's animosity toward the Arabs. "The U.S. veto, before anything else, means exposing the security of the region and the world to grave dangers," the newspaper said in an editorial.

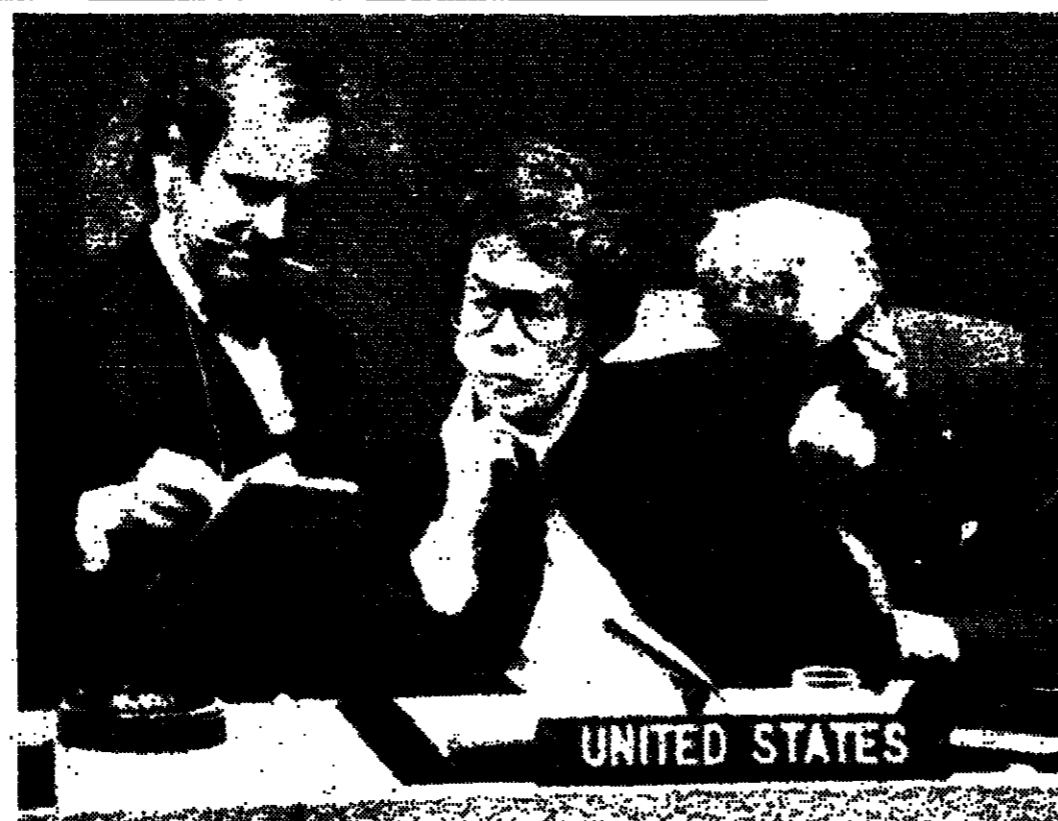
## Russia Reportedly Force-Fed Priest

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Russian Orthodox priest imprisoned last year on charges of anti-Soviet agitation was force-fed by the authorities in a successful attempt to end a recent hunger strike by the priest, a Roman Catholic group said Thursday. The Rev. Gleb Yalovskiy, 47, was reportedly arrested last year for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to five years at a labor camp in the Ural Mountains. He started a hunger strike Sept. 16 to protest the confiscation of religious literature, according to Michael Rowe, a professor at Keston College, a Catholic institute near London that researches religious developments in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Rowe, quoting what he said was a reliable source in the Soviet Union, said the priest ended the hunger strike this month after being forcibly fed for several weeks.

Mr. Rowe, quoting what he said was a reliable source in the Soviet Union, said the priest ended the hunger strike this month after being forcibly fed for several weeks.



Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, was pensive during a session of the Security Council to consider punitive measures against Israel. At the right is Robert Rosenstock, a U.S. legal expert, and at the left, Charles Lichenstein, the deputy representative.

## Kirkpatrick: Limiting the Damage

After a Year on Job, UN Delegate Cites Problems

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — After a year on the job, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, acknowledges that she is frequently frustrated but says she has no plans to resign "for the foreseeable future."

"I am deeply bothered by the fact that it's so difficult to achieve any positive outcomes from an American point of view," she said in an interview. "We are so often involved in damage limitation," especially in the General Assembly and the Security Council, she said.

She cited her work in the council over the last two weeks, helping to thwart, at least temporarily, a Syrian resolution to punish Israel for annexing the Golan Heights. When the resolution finally came to a vote in the Security Council on Wednesday, it was vetoed by the United States.

"I'm a problem solver," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, and simply averting defeat for policies of the Reagan Administration was "frustrating."

### Vocal About Irritations

"It matters when nations attack each other," she said. "It is harder to solve problems, seek solutions."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is vocal about her irritations here, and this has inspired a number of reports asserting that she is about to resign.

She misses her private life, books, writing, music and her family. "I get awfully sick of the shuttle," she said. Three or more times a week, she flies between her post in New York and Cabinet or National Security Council meetings in Washington.

But she insisted: "I have no intention of resigning. I intend to stay on for the foreseeable future."

Some reports have held that Mrs. Kirkpatrick has threatened to resign because she is distressed over the lack of a stronger response to the crackdown in Poland. But she said: "I never threaten. That's not my style. When I re-

sign, I'll lay a piece of paper on the president's desk."

Despite her concern over the limitations of her post, she is convinced that "we did a useful job here last year; we've come out rather well." As a positive achievement, she is particularly satisfied with her role in helping raise a \$560-million emergency fund last spring for African refugees fleeing tribal, civil and national wars. The United States' share was \$285 million.

In the more familiar area of limiting political damage, Mrs. Kirkpatrick cited her work last summer in negotiating a unanimous Security Council resolution that condemned Israel for bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor but spared Israel from sanctions.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's latest exercise in defending administration policy involved heading off a Syrian resolution to deny Israel arms and suspend economic aid because of its annexation of the Golan Heights. Syria could count on only seven of the Security Council's 15 members and hastily put off a vote set for last Friday. Damascus was blocked because three of the council's six Third World members — Zaire, Panama and Togo — held out against mandatory sanctions.

The corridors were filled with reports that the United States had promised aid, arms or trade to restrain those three countries, but Mrs. Kirkpatrick emphatically denied the reports. (Zaire and Togo ultimately voted for the Syrian resolution; Panama abstained.)

In her talks with each of the three Third World delegates, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, she stressed that "the adversaries of my country, and we should be clear about whom we weaken and whom we strengthen."

Aides to Mrs. Kirkpatrick said this message was reinforced by an amendment to the foreign aid bill. It calls on the president to take note of recipients who dissociate themselves from a statement that sharply criticized United States

policy around the world. This document was issued last September by nations grouped as nonaligned.

Several reports have pictured Mrs. Kirkpatrick as disturbed that the administration has failed to act firmly enough against the martial-law government in Poland. She said these reports were "mostly oversimplified" but did indicate some disquiet.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick denied accounts that she favored forcing Poland into bankruptcy by declaring that Warsaw had defaulted on its debts. But she suggested that this was a policy choice that deserved a closer look. She paraphrased an aphorism attributed to Lenin, that capitalists would sell the rope with which they would be hanged by Communists.

"We ought not to provide the East bloc with the credit to pay for the rope we sell them, or we ought to be clear about providing the rope," she said.

### Killer in U.S. Faces Death

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A jury has condemned William Bonin to die in the gas chamber for the murders of 10 young men and boys in Southern California. Mr. Bonin, 35, maintained a passive expression as the sentence of death was read 10 times. He was convicted Jan. 6.

## U.S. Trucks Sold to Libya in 1978 Reportedly Rebuilt to Haul Tanks

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, the United States approved the sale to Libya of 400 heavy-duty trucks manufactured in Wisconsin. The Libyan government, which was barred from receiving military equipment made in the United States, provided written guarantees that the vehicles would be used only for agricultural purposes.

The manufacturer informed the State Department that it would be extremely difficult and expensive for Libya to modify the trucks for military use. Leading members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, including Sen. William Proxmire, intervened at the State Department on behalf of the manufacturer.

Today, all 400 trucks have been rebuilt and are hauling Soviet-made tanks in Libya, according to the State Department and to Canadian mechanics who recently returned from servicing the vehicles.

The evolution of the truck sale and its aftermath, reconstructed from government and corporate documents and interviews with more than a dozen participants, illustrates the difficulties of enforcing government bans against the export of American technology and military equipment to unfriendly nations.

The State Department says that the truck sale was approved in good faith and that there is little the government can do about it now.

The manufacturer, the Oshkosh Truck Corp., says the sale was justified when it was carried out in 1978 and that the alterations involved fraud against the company.

Oshkosh's distributor, a Swiss company called Rioca that is run by Canadians, handled the sale and played a key role in modification of the trucks, according to the distributor's documents. The company refused to comment on the case. Sen. Proxmire says, "We were double-crossed."

### 'Good-Citizen Company'

The truck sale also illustrates the conflict that can develop between foreign-policy interests, in this case an effort to prevent Libya from obtaining U.S. military equipment, and the interests of American businesses.

Robert J. Sill, the president of Oshkosh, said: "We were double-crossed, too. We were not a party to the modifications. We were trying to be a good-citizen company. I'd like to have the whole thing go away."

The sequence of events began in 1977 when the Libyan government showed an interest in purchasing large Oshkosh trucks designed for use in deserts. The model J-2770 tractors, as such trucks are known

in the trade, are capable of hauling heavy equipment, including tanks, on trailers connected to the tractor. The trucks, according to Oshkosh officials, also have other commercial uses.

The Commerce Department, which enforces export laws involving nonmilitary equipment, approved the proposed sale in February, 1978. Oshkosh and its distributor, Rioca, proceeded with plans to close the deal, involving a total sale of 400 trucks and spare parts for \$70 million, according to Oshkosh executives.

Contracts were drafted and signed, including a performance bond that obligated Oshkosh to pay 10 percent of the purchase price to the buyer if the company could not deliver the vehicles.

### Potential Applications

Then, unexpectedly, the State Department refused to permit the sale on the ground that the vehicles had potential military applications. Then, as now, the United States had an embargo on the shipment of military equipment to Libya.

Oshkosh Truck, company officials said, would face severe financial problems, even possible bankruptcy, if the deal were canceled and it had to pay off the performance bond. The company has 850 employees and is the largest business in Oshkosh, which has a population of 49,000.

The company reopened negotiations with Libya, according to Oshkosh officials, and worked out a deal to sell a different, smaller type of truck, model J-2770 cargo carriers, which the company said did not have the capability to haul tanks.

About the same time, Oshkosh executives appealed to Sen. Proxmire and other congressmen for help. The senator recalled that he had arranged a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that was attended by company executives. Sen. Proxmire said he "did not lean on Vance" to approve the sale. He added, "I did champion Oshkosh's right to get a fair hearing at the State Department."

In September, 1978, the State Department approved the sale and said that it would review engineering drawings to ensure that the trucks complied with specifications described by Oshkosh.

In late October, Oshkosh received notification from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli that the trucks would not be used for military purposes. The trucks were manufactured and all were shipped to Libya by April, 1980, according to Oshkosh executives.

While the trucks were being built and shipped, Rioca was apparently negotiating with the Libyan military about modifying the vehicles so they could haul tanks,

according to Rioca documents made available by sources close to the company.

In a letter dated June 23, 1980, and addressed to the Technical Committee of the Libyan Armed Forces, a Rioca executive provided technical specifications for the work and equipment necessary to modify the trucks so they could carry tanks.

A person familiar with the truck modifications in Libya said the additions had been built with parts purchased in Austria.

Oshkosh officials estimated that the changes cost Libya \$15 million. They said it would have been cheaper for Libya to buy 400 tank transporters from West European manufacturers, who do not face export restrictions. Sources familiar with the modification work said it had been done at Libyan military installations by mechanics recruited in Canada.

In a telephone interview, Jackie Pass, the president of Rioca, refused to comment on the letters or the modification.

Mr. Sill, the Oshkosh president, said Thursday that his company had filed suit against Rioca in Switzerland earlier last week. "We were defrauded," he said. Mr. Sill also said that Oshkosh had played no role in the truck modification.

State Department officials said they had blocked all sales of similar equipment to Libya after learning about the modification of the Oshkosh trucks and had ordered Oshkosh not to supply spare parts to Libya.

Federal law-enforcement officials said that modification of the trucks would have violated U.S. law if the changes had been made in the United States or had involved American citizens or corporations. They said the government could do nothing when the embargo against military sales to Libya was violated by foreigners.

### Fiat-Allis Prospects

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (AP) — Fiat-Allis Construction Machinery Inc. may build \$20 million worth of heavy construction equipment for Libya, in addition to \$25 million in machinery it is now assembling for the Soviet Union.

John Panetiere, president of Fiat-Allis, was quoted Wednesday as saying prospects were "very, very favorable" for the Libyan contract.

About half the order would be assembled at the company's Springfield plant, its only U.S. production facility, he said. The rest would be completed in overseas plants.

Production on the Libyan order would begin within two months, and the estimated 225 units of heavy equipment would be ready for delivery in July or August, Mr. Panetiere said.

## Pentagon Reportedly Urges Purchase of C-5s

(Continued from Page 1)

Force was already trained and equipped to fly the planes.

The Georgia delegation in Congress also got involved because about 8,500 jobs were at stake in and around Marietta, Ga., where the planes would be made. As one member of the delegation said: "It didn't hurt to have Sen. Mack Mattingly on the Appropriations Committee or Sen. Sam Nunn on the Armed Services Committee. It didn't hurt to have Rep. Bo Ginn on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense or Rep. Jack Brinkley on Armed Services."

Rep. Lawrence P. McDonald, Democrat of Georgia, in whose district Marietta is situated, wrote and talked to Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, who is the key figure in all procurement decisions.

In December, Richard D. De-

lauer, the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told reporters that he had asked the Air Force to re-evaluate the three candidates. He said that the Lockheed C-5 would cost less to acquire but would cost more in the long run to operate. The McDonnell Douglas C-17, which the Air Force, Army and Marine Corps favored, would cost more to acquire but less than the C-5 to operate and had some military advantages over the C-5, he said. The Boeing 747 would cost the least but had serious shortcomings in handling military cargo, Mr. Delauer said.

During that same month, Rep. Ginn played a critical card. In the conference with the Senate to reconcile differences over the 1982 military appropriations bill, he persuaded Congress to knock out all research and development funds for the McDonnell Douglas C-17 or any other C-X.

Confronted with that, the Defense Department would either have to select one of the other candidates; try to get a supplementary appropriation, which was not likely to be approved; or wait for the 1983 fiscal year.

Nevertheless, the Air Force presented its new evaluation to Mr. Carlucci, Mr. Delauer and other senior officials about two weeks ago. At that time the Air Force came out strongly for the McDonnell Douglas C-17 and was again backed by the Army and the Marine Corps.

Mr. Carlucci, however, was evidently eager to avoid starting a new weapons program when the military budget was already re-

stricted and when Congress was expected to try to cut the military budget during the coming year. Thus, according to congressional officials, he decided on the Lockheed C-5 a few days ago and sent the decision to Mr. Weinberger to recommend to the president.

When the senators from Missouri, Thomas F. Eagleton, a Democrat, and John C. Danforth, a Republican, learned of the decision, they issued a protest, saying, "We strongly question the legality of setting up a competition among different potential suppliers, choosing a winner of the competition and then arbitrarily awarding the contract on a 'sole source' basis to a loser of the competition."

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## Unesco Delegates Endorse Pan-African News Agency

United Press International

ACAPULCO, Mexico — A Unesco conference has given tentative approval to the establishment of a Pan-African news agency that would link 50 nations.

The vote Wednesday by Unesco's International Program for the Development of Communications was the first major step taken at an eight-day conference on ways to improve the flow of information among the developing countries.

A \$1.5-million grant for the agency must be endorsed unanimously by the 35-nation conference before it ends Monday. Plans called for the news agency's headquarters to be in Senegal with regional centers in Nigeria, Zaire, Tunisia, Sudan and Zambia.

Supporters of the project said the news agency could "correct the distorted portrayal" of Africa by Western news agencies, but they insisted that it would not replace or interfere with the agencies.

and Inter-American Press Association denounced the proposal as a possible basis for governments to seize newspapers.

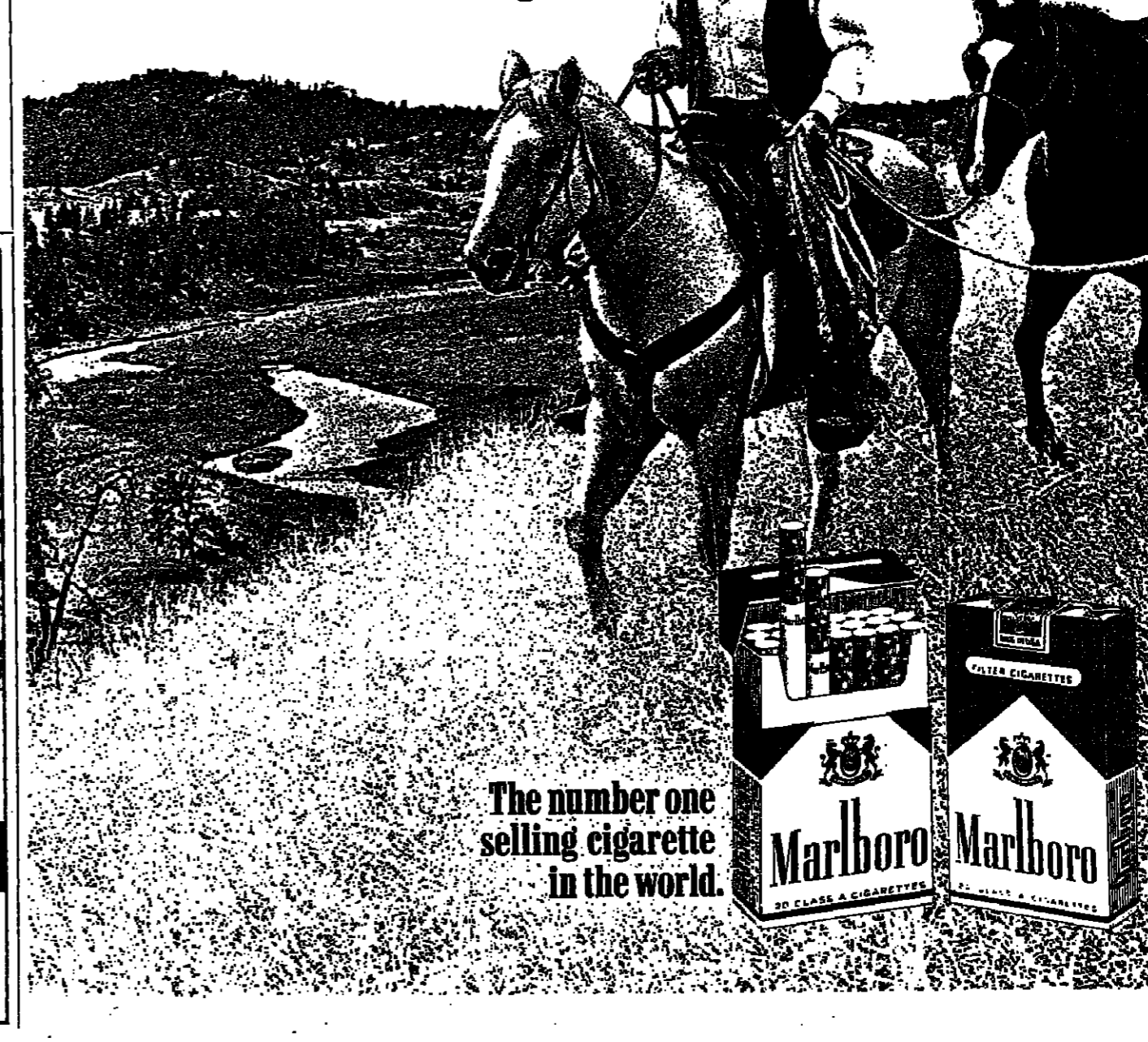
Western publishers and government officials have often argued that some of the projects being sponsored by Unesco — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — could be used to control the free flow of information around the world.

The proposal for the African press agency was scheduled to be discussed later in the week by a subcommittee on financing the project. It had been hoped that \$87 million could be raised to finance 54 communications projects, but only \$6 million has been promised.

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# Come to Marlboro Country



## Presidential Education

In no area of public policy did President Reagan's mandate appear more urgent a year ago than in foreign policy and defense. Previous administrations, he charged, had left America's prestige in tatters and its security in peril. He identified Soviet expansionism as the principal menace to American well-being, and he promised, by "rearming" and by asserting American will, to contain it effectively. Iran's release of the hostages on the day of his inauguration seemed to attest to a general recognition that Washington was getting serious about power again.

A year later everything seems fuzzier. In foreign affairs, the early Reagan inclination to base policy on a hard, consistent ideological line has broadened to include — although more in deed than word — a more pragmatic readiness to accommodate anxious allies and domestic constituencies: to negotiate on arms control with those nasty, untrustworthy Russians, for instance, at the same time as he offers a serious strategic arms program.

Some of the countries considered to be most in need of a strong American anti-Communist embrace have shied away from it. Larger regional considerations have induced Mr. Reagan to take a little distance from countries — Israel, Taiwan and to a lesser degree South Africa — that had looked forward to special favor. In defense, meanwhile, the president faces immense pressures across most of the political spectrum to scale back planned spending increases.

The public seems to retain confidence in Mr. Reagan's stewardship, but after a year his aides keep having to explain why he should not be expected to master the fine detail. In some respects, he is no better a manager of policy than was his much-abused predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

It goes without saying that in various matters — El Salvador is the leading case — Mr. Reagan has confirmed the apprehensions of liberals who voted against him. The stunning development, however, lies elsewhere. A year

that began with release of the hostages ended with members of Mr. Reagan's core constituency complaining that he had kowtowed to Peking in the matter of selling new aircraft to Taiwan and that in Poland he had allowed what should have been exclusively a Soviet embarrassment to become the most serious Atlantic crisis in 30 years.

That things have not worked out according to plan is intolerable to some Reagan advisers and supporters. Some would recall the president to his ideological and political roots. Others would recast even further the structure, procedure and personnel on the national security side. Still others would consummate a grand design in one big speech. We cannot get too excited about any of these three courses. Something else seems to us to be more important.

Mr. Reagan came to foreign policy believing that the United States enjoyed a special dispensation allowing it to ignore the limitations — of resources, of politics, of knowledge and imagination and luck — that circumscribe the conduct of other nations. He is beginning to accommodate all this in his thinking, and to do so exposes him to charges of inconsistency and of falling away from principle. It also exposes him to wobbles and mistakes. But from the country's point of view, this is not the worst thing. The worst thing would be to resist learning and, where necessary, changing.

The true believers are aghast at what they take to be intimations of apostasy. But the results of a presidential education need not be the old product. Mr. Reagan was elected because Americans thought they needed a stronger hand. If he has not yet been fully tested, nothing in his first year suggests that he cannot be trusted in his turn at the helm. He has been looking for his own combination of firmness and flexibility, constancy of principle and sureness of style. It is far too soon to say he cannot find it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why More Poison Gas?

President Reagan stands at the brink of a reckless decision to break a 12-year moratorium and produce a new poison gas weapon.

He does not need it or the trouble it will bring. The Pentagon wants a new nerve gas primarily for European defense, but that could ignite another row with the allies, who have not been seriously consulted and do not want the gas on their soil. It could trigger a new chemical weapons competition with Moscow, ending what hope remains for the long-pending treaty to ban such weapons. It could lead to even more repugnant chemical weaponry. And it could spread the industry until many nations and even terrorists gain access to poison gas, now stocked only by the two superpowers and France.

The only conceivable argument for gas weapons is that they would deter the Soviet Union from resorting to gas warfare. President Nixon decided in 1969 that deterrence was served by 3 million gas artillery shells and even larger bulk gas reserves. He therefore halted production and pledged to abide by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which America initiated but never signed.

President Ford signed the Protocol, banning first use of poison gas, and pressed negotiations for a world treaty to outlaw chemical agents — like that which banned germ agents in 1975. Soviet reluctance about on-site inspection became the main obstacle, but some progress has been made.

Yet the Reagan Pentagon has quadrupled its chemical warfare requests to \$810 million for 1983, partly to begin producing the new gas, and asks \$1.4 billion for 1984. The president has tentatively agreed, but he cannot have considered the true financial and diplomatic costs of the decision.

The Pentagon plan requires up to \$4 billion for new gas weapons and \$3.7 billion to destroy the old — and even more for defensive equipment, research and development, pay for chemical troops and service-wide training. That would be an extraordinary waste of money for an improved World War I weapon that no nation found worth using in World War II. Against protected troops, nerve gas is less effective than high explosives. In a European war, unprotected civilians would be the main victims.

The only impressive evidence of a Soviet buildup in the chemical warfare field is the provision of new protective equipment and training. A comparable American defensive effort added to existing gas stocks should be deterrence enough. Reports that the Russians used toxic agents in Afghanistan and Indochina have not been fully confirmed. Besides, they describe small-scale use against unprotected people in remote areas.

The Army argues that existing stocks of nerve gas are deteriorating and leaking and that a "binary" gas would be safer to handle; its two nonlethal components would be combined only after a shell was fired. But civilian scientists, like Professor Matthew Meselson of Harvard, say the leaks have been trivial and that the old stocks, with improved maintenance, could last indefinitely. There has been no serious accident in transport or storage in 30 years.

The binary gas would certainly require fewer precautions. But it is unwanted in Europe, is no more potent than the old gas and could not be a decisive weapon. Those are reasons enough not to squander money or energy on the project.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Unknown Traveler

It never seems more than a few days before the contention, the bickering, the tugging at the idol begin. And now, right on schedule, it is here. There was really a heroic "man in the water" who gave his life in the course of helping other Air Florida Flight 90 victims to live? Maybe it was more than one. Maybe it was no one; maybe the whole thing was a misperception. No, come the responses from others, there was such a man. Whence flows much argument as to which man it was.

One gets an intimation from all this that even if and when the existence and identity of the man is established, it will be only a matter of time before some researcher somewhere is quoted as saying that the poor fellow, suffering from hypothermia, probably didn't even know what he was doing.

Our own feeling is that very little of this argument matters. That there was such a man appears to have been certified by the

rescuers themselves. It would be nice if his identity could be established, comforting to an anguished family and gratifying to all, in that it would result in an act of heroism being suitably recognized and attributed to one who deserves special respect.

But the act itself has been memorialized already in the emotions of those countless Americans who heard of it, who gave it full range in their imagination, who felt their own humanity honored and enlarged because of it. In an essay in Time magazine, Roger Rosenblatt has written movingly of the man in the water: "He was the best we can do." That, it seems to us, has it exactly right. The anonymity, so far, of the hero does no more to diminish the grandeur of his act than such anonymity does, say, to diminish the sacrifice made by the unknown soldier. On the contrary, in a strange way it universalizes it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Jan. 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1907: 'A British Misfortune'

NEW YORK — The American press is making vigorous comment on the friction at Kingston, Jamaica, between Gov. Swettenham and U.S. Rear Admiral Davis, who withdrew the American battleships, supply ships and all naval aid for the earthquake sufferers at the governor's peremptory request. The World says: "That such an amazing and versatile ass as Sir James Alexander Swettenham should be governor of Jamaica at a time like this is a British misfortune." The New York Times says: "The letter in which Swettenham requested Rear Admiral Davis to take himself and ships away from Kingston is intentionally offensive. It is a string of insults from beginning to end."

#### 1932: Lytton Strachey Dies

LONDON — Lytton Strachey, brilliant British biographer and man of letters, has died at his home in Berkshire. Although he quickly became known to a discerning few for the scholarly articles he contributed to quarterly reviews, his true literary force was not felt until the publication in 1918 of "Eminent Victorians," a book which ushered in a whole era of "biographical" writing. The caustic wit in the full biographical sketches of Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale and Dr. Arnold caught not only the fancy of leading British critics, but won him a large audience in the United States. In "Queen Victoria" (1921) he showed even deeper ironical insight into the vanished era.

## Kissinger on Foreign Policy: First, Coherence

By Henry A. Kissinger

The writer was secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 after serving as assistant to the president for national security affairs since 1969. He is professor of international relations at Georgetown University. This is the second of two articles.

Whether the Soviet Union to seek to be secure against a hostile military presence in surrounding countries, it is quite another to equate security with a cordon of vassal states subject to an ultimate Soviet right to impose a totalitarian government on populations that overwhelmingly reject it. The United States can be forthcoming on Soviet strategic concerns; it must resist Moscow's claim to a constant right of intervention. Especially inadmissible is the proposition that the Red Army is the guarantor of the irreversibility of history, the enforcer of the rule that what is Communist is eternal and what is non-Communist is fair game for undermining, or worse.

### The Function of Negotiations

Whether to negotiate with adversaries has unfortunately become a domestic issue and a source of friction in the alliance. This weakens America in four ways: In relatively calm periods, it allows the Soviets to present themselves as the apostles of peace; when the United States finally



United Press International

goes to the conference table, it looks like the result of allied and Soviet pressure rather than U.S. initiative; to establish its bona fides, America is then tempted into opening positions that look like (and sometimes are) complete reversals, casting doubt on its resolve; and once it is engaged in talks, these negotiating positions turn into ends in themselves, regardless of content.

U.S. rhetoric and strategy must be brought into balance. The need is for a program that avoids the twin dangers of abandoning the peace issue to adversaries without turning negotiating into a form of self-blackmail. In the long run, America serves the cause of peace best by precision, strict insistence on reciprocity and a view of the world respectful of legitimate Soviet concerns.

### East-West Economic Links

A decade or so ago, when East-West trade, technology transfer and financial relations began to develop, many believed that economic ties could become an instrument — among others — for moderating Soviet conduct. In a crisis, it was thought, the fear of losing markets or access

to raw materials, Western technical innovations or bank credits would produce Soviet caution. But this assumption presupposed a Western willingness to use its economic strength in the service of an overall strategy. That clearly has not happened.

On the contrary, so many Western nations have let themselves become dependent on Soviet trade that a trade cutoff is more likely to turn into a Soviet weapon against the West. American farmers this year take satisfaction in the sale of 23 million tons of food to the Soviet Union. But what will happen when all plantings and America's entire agricultural economy become permanently geared to this level of Soviet imports? Who then has the stronger negotiating position?

Similarly, Western banks have been profligate in extending credit to Poland and other East Bloc countries — and free of considerations of state policy in doing so. The result is that they will be exposed if there is any letup in the breakneck pace of private lending to the East.

In 1976, the U.S. government recommended to a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development an urgent study to examine the implications and risks of East-West trade and credits — and the need for greater Western coordination regarding them. The effort has since languished. As a result, there are no agreed political criteria today for the management of East-West trade. The industrial nations compete fiercely to fulfill Lenin's dictum that the capitalists would in time fight over the privilege of selling the rope they would be hanged with. There is an urgent need to establish ground rules to guide East-West trade and finance.

### Organization of Policy-Making

In setting up new National Security Council procedures in the White House, Judge Clark will want to review how America came to waste crucial weeks on essentially rhetorical exercises; determine which options were put forward primarily to stall for time, and above all expose the strategic assumptions that underlay the conflicting theories and proposals for presidential attention. He will want to make sure that, in the future, what reaches the Oval Office are the real choices.

But he must go beyond that. He must ensure that the administration's foreign policy philosophy is clarified. For better or worse, a serious foreign policy requires a comprehensive central concept; without it, pronouncements are exercises in rhetoric, and actions are driven by short-term tactical considerations without coherence or sense of direction. The policy-making process must be organized by efficient procedures. But, more importantly, it must be organized by a basic strategy.

Events have conspired in recent years to erode the foreign policy consensus in America and to create fault lines of opinion that cut across all strategic questions. The administration seems to me to be divided between a new isolationism and traditional Atlanticism; between those who regard as inevitable an apocalyptic showdown with the Soviet Union and those who think that managing the competition will remain a permanent feature of U.S. foreign policy — with a gradual erosion of the Soviet system but no clear-cut terminal point; between those who regard trade, technology and finance as matters of private concern, subject only to pure market considerations, and those who see economic relationships, particularly with the Communist world, as so centrally important to the future of both the West and the East as to be an inherent part of the United States' public policy.

The strains generated by the competition between these contending points of view within the administration have been all too evident in the weeks following the repatriation in Poland. They will not be policy in the months to come, as well, until the administration moves to resolve them and in the process design a longer-term, fully rounded concept of U.S. strategy, resources and broader objectives in the world. Until these issues are settled, it will be impossible even for the wisest of leaders to make more than momentary sense from the range of options presented to him by his staff each day for decision.

If we master these issues and in the process design a coherent policy, the Polish crisis will in the end generate a lasting benefit. If we fail, we shall remember these months not only with shame but as a decisive turning point in Western history.

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## Letters

### For Solidarity

The report entitled "U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular" (Jan. 21) implies that the holding of trade union protest rallies in many countries on Jan. 30 is a purely American initiative. This is a serious misrepresentation.

The call to make Jan. 30 a day of solidarity with Solidarity came from Polish Solidarity members meeting at our headquarters on Jan. 8-9. We passed the call on to our member organizations, and we are delighted at the response from various of our affiliates, including the AFL-CIO.

OTTO KERSTEN,  
General Secretary.

ICFTU, Brussels.

### A Chilean Reply

Regarding the article (INT, Jan. 7) entitled "Floods of Chile Intensify Policy of Intimidation as a System of Government":

It is false to speak of arbitrary detentions. Detentions in Chile are based on arrest "in flagrante delicto" or on order issued by a competent authority, according to law. In either case, the purpose of the detention is to make the necessary investigation with a view to keeping those detained at the disposal of the competent courts. The courts determine whether there are sufficient grounds for a trial, or order those detained released at once.

There are no political prisoners, that is, persons at the disposal of the executive authority. The legal time of detention by the executive is generally five days, and 20 days in the case of terrorism. After such time, the persons detained are turned over to the courts. In 1981, of 188 persons detained, only 37 were convicted.

To say that the persons who attempted to kill René Reyes, minister of external relations, did not die during the attempt is merely an empty statement as long as no evidence in support of it is supplied.

To say that repression has been intensified by the establishment of new torture centers is a serious charge if valid evidence cannot be supplied. Torture, when duly established by the courts, is punished severely. This was the case of ex-security agents, protagonists of the events of Calama, who were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Of the six persons connected with the Christian left arrested in December 1981, only one is subject to the military jurisdiction for possession of firearms and explosives. The others are subject to the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The minister in charge of the investigation has released them on bail, and the Supreme Court will have to rule on this. The members of the "Coordinadora Sindical" have just been released on bail.

JUAN JOSE FERNANDEZ,  
Ambassador of Chile.  
Paris.

## Rediscovering Poverty in the United States

By Don Anderson

The writer is executive director of the National Association for the Southern Poor, a nonprofit organization that stresses self-help to overcome poverty. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va. — Early in November, the U.S. Census Bureau discovered "the largest decrease in real income in the post-World War II period and one of the largest increases in poverty since [it] started compiling statistics in the early 1960s."

The idea of "rediscovering" poverty suggests a certain faddism in social thinking. The extent to which one is conscious of poverty depends upon society's mood.

Most of the time, this consciousness just nags gently at the back of the collective mind, stimulated occasionally by the sight of a sharecropper's shack or a homeless person seeking warmth on a subway ventilation grill.

Once in a while, Americans discover poverty in a big way — in the 1930s, for example, when many felt bad, or in the early 1960s, when many felt good — as though poverty were some awe-inspiring archaeological find. To America's credit, the reaction two decades ago did not interrupt the transmission of poverty from one generation to the next.

Nor was the intention the redistribution of old wealth, despite re-

cent allegations by some White House staff members. The objective was to place all Americans on an equal footing to earn a share in the newly created wealth.

This course was adopted not simply because the vast disparity of wealth in the United States was unignorable, nor simply because one by-product of this disparity was violent crime, but also because the vision of a society in which all citizens contribute to the national product is one to be pursued. It has aspects of greatness.

Certainly, the Census Bureau's rediscovery of poverty is preferable to the Reagan administration's efforts to undiscover poverty. It is all too easy, especially when encouraged by the highest political authorities, for most Americans to allow the vast numbers of poor people to escape notice — the 258 predominantly black counties of the South's Black Belt, or the 85 Appalachian counties, mostly

white, whose median family income hovers between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and dips as low as \$2,200.

The poverty line, according to the Census Bureau, increased from \$7,412 in 1979 to \$8,414 in 1980 for a non-farm family of four. But this leap in the poverty threshold concerns the administration less than "tax-bracket creep."

Some information on the invisible poor gets out. We hear of people who managed to get through last winter only because of the unusually mild weather; of the common sale of cat and dog food to elderly people who have no pets; of 10,000 homeless and destitute women who wander the streets of New York City.

But beyond the data, another concern nags at us, one that is wholly susceptible to logical justification, yet is as basic as the pulse of civilized government. It has to do with a feeling of sympathy for those who are suffering.

One cannot use logic to justify the rescue of a drowning child, but one feels instinctively that as a sense of concern endangers the order of society itself and that such caring is lacking in Reagan administration's policy toward the poor — that the administration is, in fact, going in the opposite direction to caring.

One reads of the irritation rich people in Fort Lauderdale Fla. at seeing the poor eating from their dumps; the rich speak spraying the garbage with poison that account. And one feels it somehow such an attitude is consistent with the policies of Reagan administration.

However, many people believe that a society in which the majority can be oblivious to the welfare of an impoverished minority is the kind of society in which it is wish to live; that the great disparities of wealth in their midst are errors in a democracy; that American history, although it is not simply equality of wealth, at least implies some sharing of experience; that tensions and hardships civil discord are inevitable unless the nation's leadership takes the time to awaken, in Lincoln words, "the better angels of nature."

The writer is a professor of history at the University of Virginia.

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## Language Controversy Resurfaces in Malaysia

By Kenneth L. Whiting

**KUALA LUMPUR** — A return to the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic in Malaysian primary schools has revived a language debate here.

Some spokesmen for Malaysia's minority Chinese and Indian communities say the educational changes that took effect here this month could undermine use of the Chinese and Tamil languages. Tamil is spoken in southern India and northern Sri Lanka.

The critics view the stress on the three R's — reading, writing and arithmetic — as a scheme eventually to convert Chinese and Tamil primary schools into Malay-language institutions.

The Malaysian constitution says Bahasa Malaysia, the mother tongue of about half the population of 14 million, is the national language to be used for "all official purposes." ("Bahasa" is the Malay word for language.)

### A Touchy Regional Issue

The new three-R system, in which all teaching materials are written in Bahasa and restrictions placed on music education, will eventually lead to a change in the character of Chinese schools, said a joint statement issued Jan. 10 by 54 Chinese associations. Lim Fon Seng, chairman of the United Chinese School Committees Association, said the plan will force the Chinese to give up their mother tongue, education and culture.

Few issues are as politically touchy in Malaysia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia as language. Singapore has four official languages: English, Mandarin, Tamil and Malay. Malay is designated the national language and English the language of administration.

Despite years of government campaigns, many people in Singapore continue to speak in languages other than the approved four.

In the early years, the emphasis was largely on English, but that battle has been substantially won. Of Singapore's 2.4 million people,

76 percent are ethnic Chinese, but in recent years only about 10 percent of children entering school have chosen to be educated primarily in Mandarin, the official dialect of China.

In 1979, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore started a long-term program to eliminate such regional Chinese dialects as Hokkien and Cantonese. Every October is Speak-Mandarin-Nor-Dialects Month in Singapore.

Indonesia had no post-independence struggle to establish Bahasa Indonesia as the chief tongue. That Malay-linked language was widely used for decades, and Japan's World War II occupation forces helped by abolishing the Dutch colonial titles.

However, some educators complained recently that too much English is creeping into everyday use and that regional dialects flourish to the detriment of Bahasa.

Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to adopt common spellings 10 years ago. A joint language board hopes to have standardized more than 850,000 Bahasa terms by next year, according to a spokesman for the Language and Literature Institute in Kuala Lumpur.

British colonizers brought English to the Malay Peninsula in the 18th century. Because the peninsula was essentially rural and technologically backward, Malay seemed to have a dim future when the federation of Malaysia was formed upon independence from Britain in 1963.

Thousands of terms had to be coined to bring the language into the 20th century. Many are only slight variations on English, such as "elektron" for electron.

Diplomats say the turning point came in May, 1969, when post-election riots between the politically dominant Malays and the economically powerful Chinese left hundreds dead in the streets of Kuala Lumpur. It was then decided to reduce the importance of English and replace it with Bahasa by 1982 in the interest of national unity.



**BANZAI CHEER** — Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan, center, led the traditional banzai cheer Thursday at the end of a Tokyo convention of the Liberal Democratic Party. With Mr. Suzuki were former Premier Nobusuke Kishi, right, and Tatsuo Tanaka, a party official.

## New Immigration Quota in U.S. Expected to Reunite Chinese Kin

By Michael Parks

**PEKING** — New U.S. immigration regulations will nearly double the number of Chinese able to join relatives in the United States, U.S. Embassy officials said.

Waiting periods that now stretch five and six years for Chinese wanting to join their brothers or sisters in the United States will probably be cut in half under the regulations, officials said, and there will be almost no delay for those joining their children or parents, often ending separations that have lasted more than three decades.

Arturo Macias, the consul at the embassy, said Wednesday that legislation enacted late last year by Congress would double the number of Chinese admitted to the United States as immigrants each year to 40,000, a higher quota than that for any other country.

Congress established two quotas, 20,000 each, for those born on the Chinese mainland and those

born on Taiwan. Previously, immigrants from both had come under the same quota, and the lengthy list of applicants from Taiwan meant low immigration from the mainland.

### Quotas Doubled

Starting in February, several hundred more immigrants will be admitted from mainland China each month, Mr. Macias said. Peiking's quota will nearly double from an average of 75 to 145, and the U.S. Consulate in Canton will process 60 percent more than its past average of about 500 a month, Mr. Macias said.

There is a backlog of about 80,000 applications — some involving several persons in a family — that had been slowly building up before the normalization of relations between the United States and China in 1978 and then began to grow 10 times faster than it could be handled.

"We have case after case of brothers who have not seen each

other for 30 or 40 years and who lost touch for much of that time due to the lack of relations between the U.S. and China," an embassy official said. "In many respects, this is family reunification work and the most human part of the normalization of relations between the two countries."

Some mainland-born Chinese now in Hong Kong and on Taiwan will continue to come under the mainland quota, but within two years or so most of the additional 20,000 slots will go to immigrants from the mainland, embassy officials said.

### Unexpected Action

The congressional action, which embassy officials said had not been anticipated and was enacted as a rider on the foreign aid bill with little discussion, relieved the Reagan administration of the decision of setting priorities through other legislation for would-be immigrants from Taiwan as opposed to those from the mainland.

## Chun Urges Vigilance on North Korea

Seoul Leader Warns Of New Provocations

The Associated Press

**SEOUL** — President Chun Doo Hwan said Thursday he is concerned about possible provocations by North Korea because of what he called the North's economic failure last year.

He claimed the North is "checking and complementing" its war capabilities for the occasion of the 70th birthday of its president, Kim Il Sung, on April 16.

Some South Korean leaders have expressed apprehension that the North may use Mr. Kim's birthday as an excuse to drive its people toward preparing war against the South to unify the divided land.

Addressing a meeting of top military and civilian officials in charge of counterintelligence operations, the president said he understood North Korea's economy "has reached its limits" and verges on collapse.

### System Criticized

He said this is largely because of the "inefficiency, inflexibility and low productivity" incidental to the Communist economic system, which he said has also characterized the upheaval in Poland.

The gap in national strength between North and South Korea is thus being expanded, he continued, adding he is worried that the North may try to intensify unrest on the Korean peninsula to "disrupt our economic advances."

### U.S. Flight Reported

**TOKYO (AP)** — A U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane flew over North Korea twice Wednesday. Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency said Thursday.

There were 14 other alleged infiltrations of North Korean airspace by SR-71s this month, it said, adding that U.S. maneuvers "to unleash a new war in Korea have reached a very dangerous stage."

## Gen. Semyon Tsvigun, 64, Deputy Head of KGB, Dies

New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — Gen. Semyon Tsvigun, 64, deputy head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, has died, Soviet television announced.

"His shining memory will always remain in the hearts of the members of the intelligence service and all Soviet people," it said in a eulogy Wednesday.

Gen. Tsvigun, who died Tuesday, was believed to be a brother-in-law of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, but rumors that he was married to a sister of Mr. Brezhnev's wife, Viktoria, were never officially confirmed.

In contrast to the secrecy usually surrounding KGB officers, articles attributed to Gen. Tsvigun appeared from time to time in ideological publications, most recently in the September issue of *Kommunist*, in which he claimed that the dissident movement had been routed in the Soviet Union.

In 1977, Gen. Tsvigun was decorated as a Hero of Socialist Labor and last year he was enrolled in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

### World War II Record

The television obituary described him as an army general who fought on several fronts in World War II and subsequently rose through the KGB ranks in the republics of Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan.

In 1967, he was named deputy chairman and then first deputy chairman of the KGB, ranking second to Yuri A. Andropov, the Politburo member who heads the organization.

Gen. Tsvigun's article in *Kommunist* said that the dissident movement, which he described as an attempt by the West to subvert the Communist system, had been crushed, but he warned that new forms of subversion were taking its place.

Among new "ideological diversions," Gen. Tsvigun listed Western reports on Soviet consumer shortages, fundamentalist

Moslems and the attraction of Soviet youth to Western music and lifestyles.

### Marya Zaturenska

**BOSTON (NYT)** — Marya Zaturenska, 80, a Ukrainian-born American lyricist, poet who received the Pulitzer Prize in 1938, died of heart failure Tuesday.

Miss Zaturenska, who was married to Horace Gregory, also a noted poet, wrote eight volumes of poetry and edited six anthologies. Her many awards included the Shelley and John Reed Prizes given by Poetry Magazine.

Among her books were "Threshold and Heart," "Cold Morning Sky" — for which she received the Pulitzer Prize — "Collected Poems" and her final volume, published in 1974, "The Hidden Waterfall."

### Frank Baxter

**LOS ANGELES (LAT)** — Frank Baxter, 66, the University of Southern California English professor who taught Shakespeare, science and art to millions on television, and won seven Emmys and a Peabody Award, died Monday of heart failure.

### Charles P. Plumb

**FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)** — Charles P. Plumb, 82, creator of the comic strip "Ella Cinders," died Tuesday. The strip ran for 27 years, ending in 1951.

### George Stoddard Eccles

**SALT LAKE CITY (UPI)** — George Stoddard Eccles, 81, a banker, financier and civic leader, died Wednesday. He was an economic and financial consultant for the Marshall Plan in Europe after World War II.

### Blast Kills 7 U.S. Miners

**GREITHEL, Ky.** — Seven miners were killed Wednesday by an explosion in a small coal mine. The dead included three brothers and one of their nephews, members of the family that own the RFH Coal Co. mine.

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# Backaches Growing More Pervasive

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Backache, a crippling ailment of staggering dimensions, is growing more costly and pervasive every year, according to recent reports. Sooner or later four out of five Americans — from sedentary businessman to truck driver to tennis player, from pregnant woman to office secretary to overweight homemaker — will be forced off their feet by pain in their backs.

Recent victims have included Tracy Austin, the young tennis champion who was temporarily hobbled by sciatica last winter, and Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court, who recently suffered a mind-affecting reaction to medication he had been taking for a persistent back ailment.

The cost of back problems, already well in excess of \$14 billion a year in the United States, is the price its victims and the nation are paying, many experts believe, for sedentary living habits, hazardous work patterns and back-wrenching leisure activities.

**Surgery Fails**  
Backaches prompt more than 19 million doctor visits and strike about eight million new victims each year, on top of the 75 million already afflicted. Every year 200,000 people undergo surgery for persistent low back pain, as did Rehnquist a decade ago. But surgery fails completely, as it did for Rehnquist, in about 20 percent of cases, and three out of five patients continue to have symptoms despite it.

Though drugs to relieve pain or relax muscles are nearly always prescribed to alleviate back pain, they are not a cure for common back problems and, if overused, can become habit-forming and actually perpetuate the ailment, experts say.

Research on back ailments has lagged far behind the study of other disorders of comparable scope, probably because backaches are not life-threatening and because 90 percent of them subside by themselves within two months. But thanks largely to pioneering studies in Sweden and some isolated studies elsewhere, much is known about the causes of back pain and how to prevent and relieve it.

Low back pain, as the leading cause of activity restrictions among people under 45, cuts into the most productive time of life. For about half of its victims, it becomes a recurring affliction that repeatedly disrupts normal habits of work and play and for about 2 percent it becomes a chronic problem that dominates their lives.

**Devastating**  
"Lingering back pain is emasculating, devastating, fatiguing and commonly causes depression," remarked Dr. Bernard Jacobs, an orthopedic surgeon at Cornell University Medical College and the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. "It is also usually mysterious," he added. No specific cause for the pain can be determined in half or more of patients, Jacobs said.

In many people, psychological stress, now known to play an important role in precipitating backaches, is responsible for pain in a back weakened for other reasons. Under stress, many people tighten muscles that may then go into painful spasms. The spasms constrict circulation to back muscles, intensifying the pain.

"Pain begets pain," Jacobs noted. "Pain makes people tense and anxious, creating a vicious cycle of increasing pain. Much treatment is now focused on interrupting that cycle through relaxation techniques and exercises that reduce muscular tension," as well as changing life and work habits that stress the back.

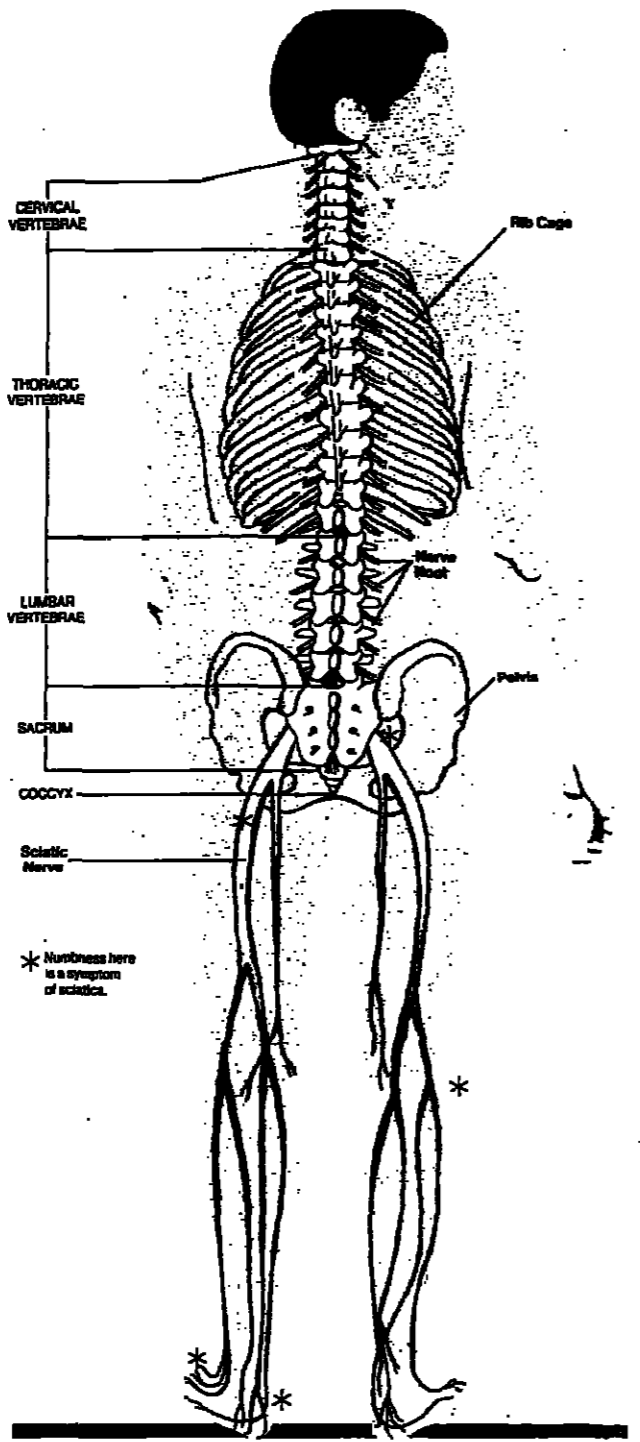
However, no specific "back personality" has been identified and experts are quick to point out that many of the emotional problems seen in back patients are more likely to be the result of the ailment than the cause.

**Sports Risk**  
Sometimes, however, the very activities people use to unwind place their backs at risk of injury. Racket sports (which involve twisting of the body and sudden starts and stops), football and other leisure activities are prime causes of injuries to the neck as well as the lower back, Jacobs said. Safer sports include walking, swimming (on grass or a wooden track), bicycling in an upright posture and cross-country skiing, he added.

In fact, recent studies point to regular exercise that strengthens muscles and reduces fat as critical to preventing backaches. In Sweden, Dr. Alf L. Nachemson, an internationally renowned back expert, showed that exercise improved the delivery of nutrients to spinal disks, perhaps delaying the deterioration that eventually afflicts all backs.

Though disk disease has long been blamed for most back problems, experts now say that it accounts for only 5 to 10 percent of cases. Autopsies have shown that many people who never experienced serious back pain had disk disease. Rather, 80 to 85 percent of back pain is now attributed to muscular weakness, and the remaining 10 percent is a result of structural defects or disease, such as malformed vertebrae, arthritis, a tumor or a dislocation of the facet joints between two vertebrae.

**Poor Work Conditions**  
Second only to colds as leading cause of time lost from work in the United States, backaches are, ironically, often caused by working conditions — the many hours white-collar workers sit in poorly designed chairs and the strained postures and heavy lifting common among blue-collar workers.



Most back pain occurs in lumbar region.

Yet this costly and common problem has been neglected as a subject for medical research. A symposium in Florida, co-sponsored a year ago by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases, the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and the Orthopedic Research Society, raised more questions than it answered about the causes, diagnosis and treatment of this ailment. Nachemson, of Sweden's University of Göteborg, told the meeting that "not more than 20 people in the world" are seriously studying the problem.

The sciatic nerve, which extends from the lumbar region down the buttocks and leg, is frequently involved in crippling back pain. Sometimes nerves are pinched when interlocking facet joints (the

bony knobs along the back of the vertebrae) slip out of line during a sudden bend or twist.

Between each pair of vertebrae is a cushioning disk made of a gelatinous center and fibrous but still flexible collagen around the outside. One cause of back pain and the pain or numbness of sciatica is degeneration or protrusion of a disk, causing it to press on a nerve root. (The popular notion of a "slipped disk" is a misnomer, since the disk does not slip but rather bulges, or herniates.)

**Enzyme Treatment**  
Jacobs and others are hoping for approval of a highly controversial enzyme treatment that he believes will eliminate the need for 60 to 70 percent of operations to remove damaged disks. The enzyme, chy-

mopain, is derived from the papaya, when injected into the disk, it is said to dissolve the center and take pressure off the nerve, eliminating pain in a large percentage of cases. Though chymopain is already approved in Canada, in the United States controlled clinical studies are still in progress to test its effectiveness and safety. Though the human propensity for back trouble is often said to result from the privilege of walking on two legs, some experts, including White, dispute the supposed evolutionary inadequacy of the human spine.

Natural selection played little role in modifying the spine for human habits, some scientists believe, since back troubles largely arise after people are past reproductive age.

From evidence gathered throughout the world, low back pain seems to be primarily the result not of biomechanical shortcomings but rather of biomechanical abuse, obesity, the aging process and that hallmark of affluence, sedentary living.

**Obesity**  
Obesity greatly increases the weight that the spine must support and consequently the pressure on spinal disks. Flabby abdominal muscles deprive the spine of a crucial source of support. Muscles usually reach their maximum strength around the age of 20, when disks also begin to slowly deteriorate. The first attack of low back pain typically occurs between the ages of 30 and 40. As the U.S. life expectancy continues to increase, back problems are likely to increase as well.

Nachemson, the Swedish orthopedist, has demonstrated by directly measuring the pressure on spinal disks that, compared with standing, sitting increases the pressure by 40 percent, while lying down decreases it to a quarter of the pressure incurred by standing. This explains why many back victims feel more comfortable standing than sitting. If a person slouches in a seat or if the seat lacks support at the lower back, the pressure on the disks increases significantly. Sneezing, laughing or coughing also raises disk pressures.

Similarly, researchers have shown that bending from the waist deprives the back of a critical source of support — the back muscles, which must relax to allow the body to flex — and places abnormal and uneven pressures on spinal disks. If something heavy is lifted from that posture, whether it is a carton or a baby, the pressure on lumbar disks may increase threefold. This is why so many back injuries occur from lifting, White said.

Dr. Stover H. Snook, a biotechnologist with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and Harvard School of Public Health, says that those at highest risk of disabling low back injuries are truck drivers (who alternate heavy lifting with extended periods of sitting and bouncing, which compresses the spinal disks), material handlers who load and unload heavy objects, and nurses and nurses' aides, who are material handlers of a different sort.



Delvaux design for exhibition illustrating techniques with silk.

## A Silken Challenge for 7 Artists

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The silk industry of Lyons has long been in trouble, but it is getting a boost from a show that runs at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs until Jan. 30.

**Berlin to Exhibit All 4 of St. Mark's Bronze Horses**

United Press International

VENICE — The four bronze horses of St. Mark's cathedral, considered among the finest works of ancient Greek sculpture, will make their first appearance outside Italy in modern times in March and April.

The unprecedented joint exhibition of the four horses in Berlin March 1 through April 28 was requested by West German President Karl Carstens in a letter to Italian President Sandro Pertini.

Italian authorities have in the past allowed only one of the horses at a time out of Italy on exhibitions in New York, London, Mexico City and Paris.

Friedensreich Hundertwasser and Roberto Matta — to each create a work of art in silk, using all the techniques and techniques at Buco's disposal. There are eight copies of each of the works.

The art critic André Parinaud, who was invited to select the artists, points out in the catalog that the art of working in silk, well known in China and Japan, has been little exploited in the Western world. The techniques used here include both printing and a highly skilled process called *velours au sabot* that creates raised areas of velvet on the smooth silk surface.

The collaboration between artists and the Lyons silk industry is not new. In the 1920s, Raoul Dufy and Sonia Delaunay designed fabrics for various silk houses, but their work was intended for wide commercial distribution. The artists were at the disposal of the fabric houses in those days, instead of the other way around.

Delvaux, whose offering, "Murmurs," shows five lovely and baroque figures with hatted ladies, writes in the catalog, "Silk offers an impressive feeling of finesse and sensitivity."

The artists were dubious at first, Colcombet said, "but they went along enthusiastically as they went along. For them, it is a new art form, similar to tapestry, and they plan to go on with it."

For Colcombet, the experiment will also help resuscitate what is left of Lyons' craft of working in silk. "Half of our files are now impossible to duplicate because we've lost the know-how," he said. "By having these artists use our most intricate techniques, we will be able to build up a reserve of highly qualified artisans."

After it closes here, the show will go on tour in the United States and Japan.

**French Pair Win Paris-Dakar Rally; Brasseur Is 5th**

Reuters

PARIS — French brothers Claude and Bernard Marreau in a Renault R20 turbo won the car section of the fourth Paris-Dakar motor rally. The two were second in 1979 and third in 1980.

Of the 390 vehicles that left Paris on New Year's Day for the 10,000-kilometer (6,000-mile) trek through France, Algeria, Mali, Upper Volta and Senegal, only 133 undertook Wednesday's final stage to the Senegalese capital. Former Formula 1 driver Jacky Ickx in a Mercedes 280GE ended in fifth place with his navigator, French actor Claude Brasseur.

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume								
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## Steel Suits in U.S. Name Japanese

**From Agency Dispatches**  
WASHINGTON — Babcock & Wilcox, U.S. Steel Corp. and three other makers of specialty steel filed anti-dumping complaints Wednesday against three Japanese steel firms.

The U.S. steelmakers claimed in petitions filed with the Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission that the

Japanese firms sold steel in the United States at prices as much as 63.1 percent lower than the prices at which they sold it in Japan, in violation of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Thomas Krebs, senior vice president of the Babcock & Wilcox tubular products division, said the petitions were not related to the more than 100 complaints against

foreign steelmakers filed last week by U.S. carbon steel producers. Japan supplied about 30 percent of the tube-steel products used in the United States in the first nine months of last year, according to the B&W petition.

The U.S. steel companies contend that the Japanese are taking market share from U.S. firms in seamless alloy pressure pipe and tubes, used by the utility boiler industry, and in seamless heat-resistant pipes and tubes used in the petrochemical, chemical and refining industries.

Babcock & Wilcox has no plans to file complaints against any European firms, Mr. Krebs said.

Not all product areas are losing money as a result of Japanese imports, but seamless alloy pressure products lost market share last year, and profits dropped for the seamless heat-resistant and seamless stainless goods, Mr. Krebs said. He would not elaborate.

A few employees have been laid off as a result, he said. Joining in the complaint were Al Tech Specialty Steel of Dunkirk, N.Y.; ITT Harper of Morton Grove, Ill., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph; and Quaker Corp. of Houston.

The specialty steel industry is a \$215-million business in the United States.

The targets of the complaints — Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nippon Kokan and Sanyo Specialty Steel — constitute the bulk of the Japanese specialty steel business.

A Sumitomo spokesman in Tokyo said there was no way the company could market its products 63.1 percent below the domestic prices.

And a spokesman for Nippon Kokan said, "Each time we export to the United States we carefully study prices and other matters. We aren't aware of any problem." Babcock & Wilcox filed dumping charges about two years ago, but the ITC ruled against them. The U.S. International Trade Commission in New York later ordered the ITC on appeal to reconsider the case, however, and advised Babcock & Wilcox to file a new complaint.

In a related matter, the International Iron and Steel Institute reported Thursday that crude steel production dropped in the Common Market and Japan last year, but rose by 7.3 percent in the United States. Preliminary estimates put world crude steel production at 710.3 million tons against 717.5 million in 1980.

After much-improved second and third quarters, U.S. output ended the year at 108.2 million metric tons, 7.4 million tons up on the 1980 figure, the institute said. Japan's production was off by 8.7 percent, dropping by 10.3 million tons to 101.7 million, and the EEC registered a 2.2-percent decrease, falling 2.8 million tons to 125 million.

## SEC Probes Dean Witter Trading

By Jeff Gerth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating possible insider trading in the stock of Dean Witter Reynolds before last October by Sears, Roebuck & Co., according to sources familiar with the investigation.

It could not be learned who the targets of the investigation are. Public records show heavy trading in Dean Witter options and stock in the days before the \$607 million acquisition.

On Oct. 8, Sears agreed to acquire Dean Witter by paying \$50 a share in a cash and stock transaction. On Oct. 7, Dean Witter had called for a halt in trading of its stock and options, but not before a two-day buying spree had sent the stock from less than \$26 a share to more than \$35 a share. In addition, options in Dean Witter stock were traded heavily the week before the acquisition.

Some SEC officials involved in the investigation have complained privately that Sears executives were being afforded unusually lenient treatment, according to former commission officials familiar with the complaints.

**Conflicting Reports**  
Ernest L. Arms, Sears news director, said the retailer was cooperating with SEC officials who were gathering information at Sears' Chicago headquarters. But, he added, "We have no reason to believe that the company or any employee is a target of the investigation." SEC officials declined to comment.

Robert Stovall, a spokesman for Dean Witter, said he knew nothing about the investigation and

referred questions to other Dean Witter officials, who declined to return phone calls.

Dean Witter officials told reporters after the takeover that negotiations had begun in Chicago Oct. 6, although a newspaper column quoted the securities firm as saying that same day that it was not engaged in "any merger discussions."

Roderick M. Hills, a Washington lawyer, handled the takeover negotiations on behalf of Sears. Mr. Hills, who was chairman of the SEC under former President Gerald R. Ford and advised President Reagan on the selection of a new chairman, also represents Sears in the current inquiry.

Mr. Hills said that he had "volunteered a written sequence of events" about the takeover "some time ago" to John M. Fedders, the head of enforcement for the SEC but that the commission had not begun asking Sears for information "until this week."

Mr. Hills said Sears officials had been interviewed in Chicago by commission officials. The SEC aides who have complained that Mr. Fedders appeared to be treating Sears leniently have cited, as an example, the taking of investigative testimony in Sears' offices rather than in SEC offices, according to former commission officials.

Charles Larson, a spokesman for the commission, said investigative testimony normally was taken in public buildings such as SEC offices. Mr. Fedders, who replaced Stanley Sporkin as enforcement director last May, has emphasized insider trading cases. The proliferation of takeovers and mergers, in which companies frequently pay large and lucrative premiums to acquire the stock of others, exacerbates the insider trading problem.

## W. Germans, Dutch Cut Key Interest Rates

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The West German and Dutch central banks announced Thursday that they would cut their key lending rates by half a percentage point on Friday.

Bundesbank said it would cut its special Lombard rate to 10 percent from 10½ percent in a move intended to stimulate the country's flagging economy.

The Dutch central bank later said its bank rate will be lowered to 8.5 percent from 9 percent Friday because of the positive effects on the guilders of developments in the Dutch current account. The Dutch and West German economies are closely aligned.

And the Bank of England cut its interest rate for buying short-term bills by ¼ percentage point to 14 percent Thursday, the fourth cut in short-term rates in as many days.

Some analysts said the British cuts may reflect the government's desire to get interest rates down to improve business prospects, but others said the fall in interest rates is largely the result of technical factors. They said there is a temporary shortage of money on the money markets and the Bank of

England has acted to ease the pressure on rates.

The Bundesbank made no statement anticipating that other Western nations' central banks would follow its lead and make similar interest-rate cuts, as it did when announcing two previous Lombard rate reductions.

**Cuts Follow Meeting**

Joint action had been rumored because finance ministers and central bank officials of major Western countries met last weekend in Paris.

When the Bundesbank last lowered the Lombard rate, in December, the move coincided with cuts in key lending rates by the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as the Dutch and Swiss central banks.

The Bundesbank's Thursday action had been foreseen by some, but foreign exchange dealers here were surprised that the bank went ahead with the cut in light of an upswing in U.S. interest rates and a strengthening dollar.

Despite the cut, the U.S. dollar fell Thursday afternoon in Frankfurt and closed at 2.2965 Deutsche marks, near the day's lows and below Wednesday's 2.3025 finish.

The Lombard rate stands 2 percentage points below the peak it held during most of last year when the Bundesbank was trying to defend the Deutsche mark against the rising dollar, itself buoyed by high U.S. interest rates.

The Bundesbank's decision suggests the central bank sees concern about the domestic economy outweighing currency and balance of payments considerations, bankers said.

Thursday morning, before the announcement, Deutsche mark domestic call money rates stood at around 9½ percent, down from 10½ percent last Friday, market sources said.

**Aiding Economy**

But bankers pointed out that the Bundesbank in large measure created the relaxed money market conditions, and they see worry about the strong dollar overriding by the need to help the economy.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer welcomed the cut, saying the right conclusions have been drawn from the clear and lasting improvement in West Germany's external economic position.

The reaction from West German industry and banking associations generally was positive, although they said that moderate wage settlements are needed if the economy is to benefit from the cut.

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### UTC Says \$1-Billion Volume With AEG Possible

**Reuters**  
MUNICH — United Technologies of Hartford, Conn., sees a possible joint venture with AEG-Telefunken reaching an annual turnover of \$1 billion within four years, it said Thursday.

UTC said Mosek Corp., its Dallas-based subsidiary, is negotiating with AEG to form a joint subsidiary in the field of customer-designed microelectronics.

### Esso Canada Awards Bids for 6 Artificial Islands

**Reuters**  
BOISE, Idaho — Northern Construction, a subsidiary of Morrison-Knudsen, and Loran Construction of Calgary have received a contract worth 107 million Canadian dollars (\$89.5 million) from Esso Resources Canada to build six artificial oil drilling islands, Morrison-Knudsen said Thursday.

The islands will be built in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories, the company said. Esso Canada will drill as many as 17 wells from each of the islands.

### DeLorean Cuts Output, Presses Luxury Car Plans

**Reuters**  
LONDON — DeLorean Motor has substantially cut sports car production from last October's peak of 80 units a day but is pressing ahead with plans for a luxury car, a company spokesman said from Belfast.

Official sources put current production at around 40 cars a day. The spokesman declined comment on a government decision to extend two loan guarantees to DeLorean.

### Nippon Electric Plans 2,000 Robots a Year by '85

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Nippon Electric Co. plans to increase sales of industrial robots to about 2,000 units a year by 1985 — 10 times current annual sales — the company said Thursday.

A spokesman said the company hopes to start exporting next year, but is cautious in view of high unemployment in many countries. It hopes to sell about 200 industrial robots in Japan in the year starting in April, compared with about 50 in the current fiscal year.

Earlier this week NEC unveiled a new robot, the 3.8-million-yen (\$16,800) Model-C, capable of assembling, processing, inspecting and handling small parts.

### American Airlines in Black Despite Bad Quarter

**United Press International**  
DALLAS — American Airlines posted a profit in fiscal 1981, although it lost \$34.8 million in the fourth quarter.

American said Wednesday that it had unaudited net earnings of \$47.4 million last year, or \$1.21 per share, compared to 1980 losses of \$75.3 million or \$3.06 per share.

But Chairman Albert V. Casey said the outlook was "far from encouraging" and projected heavy losses in early 1982. Operating earnings for the current fiscal year were \$72.2 million, following 1980 operating losses of \$86.3 million.

### Canon, Fuji Photo Join Video Format Talks

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Spokesmen for Canon and Fuji Photo Film, two of the leading Japanese camera manufacturers, said Thursday they would take part in talks to produce a uniform range of video systems that would combine a camera and video tape recorder.

Matsushita, Sony, Hitachi, Victor of Japan and Philips of the Netherlands said Wednesday they would attempt to set uniform standards for the new unit.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada			
<b>Alcan Aluminum</b>			
4th Qu.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,170	1,170	
Profits	35.0	25.0	
Per Share	0.32	1.54	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	5,620	5,500	
Profits	264	52	
Per Share	2.24	0.47	
Results in U.S. dollars			
<b>Dai Nippon Printing</b>			
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	228,280	240,340	
Profits	10,560	10,050	
United States			
<b>Abbott Laboratories</b>			
4th Qu.	1981	1980	
Revenue	688.7	560.2	
Profits	74.20	64.22	
Per Share	0.67	0.52	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,240	2,040	
Profits	247.28	214.81	
Per Share	2.30	1.73	
* Per share results restated for a 2-for-1 split in May, 1981.			
<b>Air Products &amp; Chemicals</b>			
1st Qu.	1981	1980	
Revenue	373.6	364.4	
Profits	34.55	32.26	
Per Share	1.21	1.13	
<b>Aluminum Co. of America</b>			
4th Qu.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,100	1,200	
Profits	22.2	102.88	
Per Share	0.32	1.08	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	5,200	5,100	
Profits	296.19	489.35	
Per Share	3.97	6.54	
<b>American Electric Power</b>			
4th Qu.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,020	945	
Profits	107.8	74.5	
Per Share	0.68	0.52	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	4,170	3,750	
Profits	348.2	244.8	
Per Share	2.37	N.A.	
* Year open restated.			

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 21, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
American	2.527	4.764	109.55	430.85	230.45	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
British (U)	39.125	74.50	17.018	6.487	3.172	16.525	21.125	5.208	0.089
French (F)	6.527	12.824	3.064	1.252	0.625	12.824	16.525	4.089	0.089
German (D)	2.259	4.327	1.064	0.412	0.206	8.084	10.081	2.425	0.025
Italian (L)	1.365	2.635	0.658	0.252	0.126	5.084	6.441	1.612	0.016
Japanese (Y)	122.55	233.30	58.72	21.70	10.85	449.25	571.00	141.85	1.418
Swiss (S)	5.48	10.75	2.632	1.017	0.508	20.625	26.375	6.593	0.065
Spanish (P)	166.6	323.1	80.77	31.10	15.55	62.625	79.50	19.875	0.198
Portuguese (Esc)	200.48	396.96	99.24	38.51	19.25	77.00	96.25	24.062	0.240
Belgian (B)	33.333	66.666	16.667	6.250	3.125	12.500	15.625	3.906	0.039
Dutch (G)	3.760	7.520	1.880	0.700	0.350	14.000	17.500	4.375	0.043
Scandinavian (K)	1.333	2.666	0.667	0.250	0.125	5.000	6.250	1.562	0.015
Other (O)	1.000	2.000	0.500	0.192	0.096	3.840	4.800	1.200	0.012

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
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1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347
1.124	2.248	4.496	11.240	43.080	230.40	6.441	134.10	33.47	0.347

(1) Commercial rates. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

## Silver Crash: \$194-Million Suit Is Filed

By Jerry Knight

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of silver investors have filed a \$194 million lawsuit accusing the two big silver markets and major silver dealers of fraud, conspiracy, violating antitrust laws and manipulating the price of the metal when silver prices collapsed two years ago.

The lawsuit was filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court in New York by 184 members of Free Market Compensation, a Boston-based organization that contends silver market insiders conspired to drive down silver prices in the spring of 1980.

Defendants in the case are the Commodity Exchange of New York and the Comex Clearing Association, the Chicago Board of Trade and its clearing association and five silver dealers — Englehardt Minerals and Chemicals, Moccata Metals, Ametelco, Sharpe-Foley & Co. and Aron & Co. and one of its affiliates.

The lawsuit is the third legal action filed in a week charging that federal laws were violated during the dramatic rise and fall of silver prices in 1979 and 1980. A Minnesota investor, David Bishop, sued Comex earlier this week.

Last Friday, a Lichtenstein corporation, Wall Street Establishment, filed an \$8 million lawsuit accusing Texas billionaire Nelson B. Hunt and W. Herbert Hunt, the Comex and the Chicago Board of Trade of rigging silver prices.

**Time Limit Expires**

The lawsuits are being filed at this time to meet a two-year statute of limitations. It was two years ago Thursday that Comex ordered a change in its rules that prohibited new buyers from coming into the silver futures market and forced those already in to sell some holdings.

The price of silver hit a record \$50 an ounce on Jan. 21, 1980, then plunged steadily until it bottomed out at \$10.85 on March 28, wiping out billions of dollars of paper profits for silver speculators, including the Hunts.

The Comex claimed the change in rules was necessary because the Hunts and a few other speculators had acquired vast numbers of silver futures contracts and were artificially inflating the price.

The Hunts, on the other hand, repeatedly have accused silver market insiders of changing the rules of the game and forcing prices down to further their own interests.

## Improvement Is Seen In Yugoslavia's Deficit

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's 1981 current-account deficit is likely to be significantly less than the planned \$1.8 billion, Deputy Premier Zvezdan Dragani said Thursday.

He said fourth-quarter exports were 30 percent higher than a year earlier. Foreign borrowing has reached its peak, and debt will be decreased gradually this year, he said.

## NYSE Prices in Small Gain as Rally Fades

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Concern that the Federal Reserve is tightening credit inhibited a rally attempt Thursday as prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed only narrowly higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose by 7.71 points at midday but pulled back in the afternoon and closed up only 2.38 at 848.27. Advances led declines by a 7-to-5 margin, and volume fell 48.61 million shares from the 48.86 million traded Wednesday.

Analysts attributed the afternoon downturn to an unexpected move by the Fed to drain reserves from the banking system, which was read as further evidence that monetary policy is being tightened.

"It appears the Fed is becoming more aggressive in limiting bank reserves in an effort to curtail the recent surge in money growth," David M. Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lauson & Co., said. "This pressure will show up in upward pressure on money markets, including the prime rate, which is likely to move up to 16½ percent in the immediate future."

Larry Wachtel of the Bache Group said the NYSE rally was

not that deep before the Fed action. Strength centered primarily in the blue chip issues, which resulted in the Dow average — a measure of those stocks — oversteering the rest of the market for most of the day.

But Mr. Wachtel said the market has reached an oversold condition and should receive some support Friday from the release of the consumer price index, which is expected to show only a slight gain.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.


[illegible]

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

**Closing Prices, Jan. 20, 1982**

[illegible]

Jan. 21, 1982

<b>Other Stock Markets</b>		<b>European Gold Markets</b>		 <b>GOLD OPTIONS</b>	
London	100.00	London	100.00	London	100.00
Paris	100.00	Paris	100.00	Paris	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00	Frankfurt	100.00	Frankfurt	100.00
Zurich	100.00	Zurich	100.00	Zurich	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00	Amsterdam	100.00
Brussels	100.00	Brussels	100.00	Brussels	100.00
Stockholm	100.00	Stockholm	100.00	Stockholm	100.00
Copenhagen	100.00	Copenhagen	100.00	Copenhagen	100.00
Helsinki	100.00	Helsinki	100.00	Helsinki	100.00
Tallinn	100.00	Tallinn	100.00	Tallinn	100.00
Riga	100.00	Riga	100.00	Riga	100.00
Vilnius	100.00	Vilnius	100.00	Vilnius	100.00
Kiev	100.00	Kiev	100.00	Kiev	100.00
Moscow	100.00	Moscow	100.00	Moscow	100.00
Novosibirsk	100.00	Novosibirsk	100.00	Novosibirsk	100.00
Omsk	100.00	Omsk	100.00	Omsk	100.00
Yekaterinburg	100.00	Yekaterinburg	100.00	Yekaterinburg	100.00
Novokuznetsk	100.00	Novokuznetsk	100.00	Novokuznetsk	100.00
Chelyabinsk	100.00	Chelyabinsk	100.00	Chelyabinsk	100.00
Sverdlovsk	100.00	Sverdlovsk	100.00	Sverdlovsk	100.00
Perm	100.00	Perm	100.00	Perm	100.00
Krasnoyarsk	100.00	Krasnoyarsk	100.00	Krasnoyarsk	100.00
Irkutsk	100.00	Irkutsk	100.00	Irkutsk	100.00
Ulan-Ude	100.00	Ulan-Ude	100.00	Ulan-Ude	100.00
Chita	100.00	Chita	100.00	Chita	100.00
Verkhne-Izhevsk	100.00	Verkhne-Izhevsk	100.00	Verkhne-Izhevsk	100.00
Yaroslavl	100.00	Yaroslavl	100.00	Yaroslavl	100.00
Ivanovo	100.00	Ivanovo	100.00	Ivanovo	100.00
Komarov	100.00	Komarov	100.00	Komarov	100.00
Novosibirsk	100.00	Novosibirsk	100.00	Novosibirsk	100.00
Omsk	100.00	Omsk	100.00	Omsk	100.00
Yekaterinburg	100.00	Yekaterinburg	100.00	Yekaterinburg	100.00
Novokuznetsk	100.00	Novokuznetsk	100.00	Novokuznetsk	100.00

**Jan. 21, 1982**

	8/20	8/30	BOC Int'l	1.50	1.50	How Far Bros	3.40	3.40
AMEV	51.00	52.00	Boots	2.04	1.98	Inchape	2.00	2.00
Acrobat	51.00	52.00	Bowater	2.24	2.23	Kappel Ship	5.80	6.00
A'Dam Rub	60.20	61.00	BP	2.98	2.98	Malay Biking	6.80	6.95
Baskeils	60.20	60.00						

Not Ind	1.65
Bk	2.91
	4.15

Brussels	1.51	4.80	Honolulu	R.T.	R.T.
Madrid	4.86	4.00	Hong Kong	1.50	1.20
Nail West Bk	2.93	2.90	Manila	3.80	4.00
Pittsburgh	3.43	3.43	Miami Hgts	2.85	2.83
Plaza					

Chem.	291
Chem.	337
Chem.	400

Deutsche	141.00	140.00	Flot	1,655.00	1,644.00	JapanAirLine	2,400	2,400	February 6th 1980: N° 9186 to 9189, 9377, 9496 to 9497, 9701, 9738 to 9741
Boeing	185.00	185.00	Phinder	34.00	33.00	Kelima	350	350	
Deutsche Bk	27.00	27.10	Generali	145,500	145,400	Kosmos Pwr,	945	950	
Du. Schweit	144.00	144.00	IFI	3,320.00	3,340.80	Koo Song	562	558	

6 Sec	420
on Elm.	823
on Street	173
on Main	222

VEW	114.00	114.50	DutW	1,480.00	1,477.00	Toketo	1,053	1,040
Wokwopen	134.20	132.20	Eous (C Gls)	311.00	385.00	Tollin	239	240
Commerzbank Index: 674.90			Elinc (CGls)	N.C.		Tokyo El Par	921	937
				140.00	154.00	Tokyo Meme	490	486

ulso	635
eu	4375
ward	1065

Telemecon	1,077.00	1,018.00	Schindler	1,400	1,400
Thomson Br	N.A.	—	Sulzer	2,040	2,040
Thomson CSF	220.00	220.00	Swissair	695	690
Ulmair	5.95	Δ.00	URS	1,110	1,100

**London**  
**Telex: 584.12.80**  
**Telex: 200191F**

Closing prices, Jan. 21, 1982

Amex Flt 81-85	16 13/16	10-22	100%	100%	LTCB 510-49	13 1/16	6-7	99%	99%
Andelsbanken 7-84	13%	6 -	99%	99%	LTCB 515-JIV 89	15 5/16	7-19	99%	99%
Arab Intl Bank 81-83	19 7/16	2-3	99%	100%	Lloyds Eurofin 716-83	12 15/16	5-28	99%	99%
Bechtel Sardin 714-84	18 11/16	5%	99%	99%	Lloyds Eurofin 514-82	13%	6-4	99%	99%

Jan. 21, 1982

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<p>YORK (AP)— Closing list is a</p>	<p><b>Closing Prices, Jan. 21, 1982</b></p>	<p>Pierces Pinkett Fenner &amp; Smith</p>
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Bk Montreal SL-90	14%	6-18	99%	99%	Nippon Credit A+AA	15%	7-14	99%	99%	Agrifas		Dacot u	20	23%	Kratos	9%	9%	Reed's	20%	27%
Bk Montreal SL-91	14%	6-18	99%	99%	AFBish S	13%	13-4	98%	98%	Decut s	15%	20%	20	23%	Kulkico	12%	13%	Road Ex	30%	32%
Bk Montreal SL-92	17 1/4	6-29	99%	99%	National Fin S+BB	13 3/4	6-24	97	—	Dairlgn	16%	16%	21	24%	Lancan	24	24%	RobbMy	22	23%
Bk Scotland SL-92	13 15/16	6-23	98%	98%	National Fin S+BB/1	13 5/16	6-25	97%	97%	DairDOB s	17%	17%	24	24%	LandRns	\$	24%	Roslen	24	24%

Lot.	Coupon No.	Max.
73	23/76	3-7
74	5/76	5-1

02B 4-83	13%	5-18	98%	99%	Prattville 57-84	13%	5-18	99%	99%	ChmLab	13%	18%	HamRdL	2%	2%	OhioCas	3%	4%	VideoC	6%	6%	
02B 57-89	14 11/16	13%	100%	100%	Suml Heavy 58-84	13%	3-13	99%	99%	ChmUtl	17	18%	HerrdF	27%	2%	3%	7%	VonBsh	18%	18%		
02B 57-92	15%	2-5	99%	99%	Sweden track-91	14%	1-21	98%	99%	Crutb	45%	4%	HolomB	2-5-16	2%	2%	OmFerro	71%	7%	Wishr	12%	12%
02B 54-92	13%	4-8	98%	99	SoHl 8-83	17%	4-8	100%	100%	Crifco	6%	7	Hoover	1-4	9%	9%	OmTP	17%	17%	Weldrm	2%	4%

### LOADING AND UNLOADING POSTS AT SEA AND SEA LINE

This project has obtained financial participation from BANQUE ARABE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE (BADEA) and the OPEC fund.

— of a mooring post for the floating bins.

The file will be available for the sum of 500 F.F. as contribution fee at the following reference:

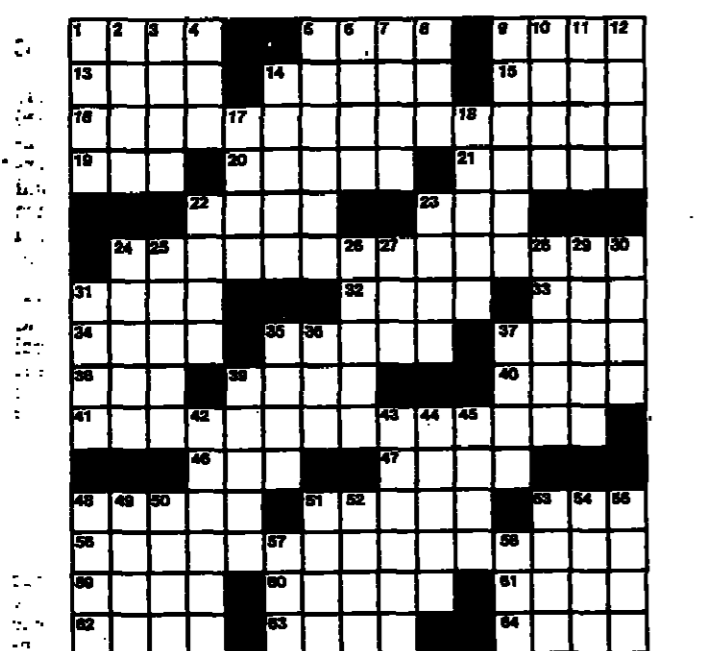
Tel: 21.99.60  
Telex: 3346

Tel.: 584.12.80  
Tele.: 2001015

1

[illegible]

## CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
- 1 Petty quarrel  
5 Mosque official  
9 Pack firmly  
13 How it feels to win a pot  
14 Trap  
15 Medicinal plant  
16 Poker-hand sequence, such as 4, 5, 6, 7  
18 Western name of baseball  
20 Venus, to  
21 Extra  
22 Long hit  
23 Compass pt.  
24 Poker-hand sequence, such as 9, 8, 6, 5  
31 As quick as  
32 What some gild  
33 Border  
34 Carillon and  
35 This is often wild  
37 Concern  
38 Abner's partner  
39 Lineup in a supermarket  
40 Soon  
41 Poker game  
42 Twirl  
47 "Once a time..."  
48 African pastoral people  
51 Kitchen device
- DOWN**
- 1 January forecast in Buffalo  
2 Meerschaum  
3 Top pair, in poker  
4 What a jack just beats  
5 Compose, as a poem or a story  
6 Schooner pole  
7 Imitative of fine creations (seasickness)  
8 Asian capital  
9 Seaweed  
10 African gazelle  
12 Folk singer  
13 Seeger  
14 Gopher Sam  
17 King after Hen. III  
18 Score the ore  
22 Fast jets  
23 Writer  
24 Freeze over  
25 Mother-in-law of Ruth
- ACROSS**
- 53 Rage  
56 Poker players' options  
59 Recent Comb. form  
60 Florida bay  
61 Eye part  
62 Final  
63 Scandinavian character  
64 Duck or color
- DOWN**
- 26 Aftermath of 1  
27 Twitch  
28 Its capital is Accra  
29 Wading bird  
30 Treasurers agts.  
31 "Well..."  
32 Suffragette  
33 Normandy town  
34 Where to put Earl Grey  
43 Grand Tour site  
44 "Nabucco" is one  
45 Accurate: Abbr.  
46 1650, to Caesar  
48 Extent of surface  
50 "Fathers and..."  
51 Design  
52 Tax-deduction items  
53 "Card Stud," 1908 film  
54 Where  
55 Lenses: Impatient command  
57 One-time  
58 Self: Comb. form

## WEATHER

	HIGH		LOW			HIGH		LOW			
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		
ALABAMA	16	61	12	54	CLOUDY	MADRID	10	59	3	37	Fair
ALGIERIS	13	55	10	50	Stormy	MANILA	26	81	18	64	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	1	27	Fair	MEXICO CITY	26	81	18	64	Foggy
ANKARA	5	41	1	24	Foggy	MIAMI	26	81	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	13	55	9	49	Fair	MILAN	9	22	2	28	Foggy
AUCKLAND	22	72	15	59	Foggy	MONTREAL	4	21	1	17	Fair
BANGKOK	31	88	26	78	Foggy	MOSCOW	4	21	1	18	Foggy
BARCELONA	17	63	7	45	Fair	MUNICH	4	19	16	0	Cloudy
BERMUDA	26	79	25	76	Foggy	NASSAU	26	85	15	59	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	2	29	Foggy	NICARAGUA	26	74	16	26	Foggy
BOSTON	36	79	11	52	Fair	NEW DELHI	22	72	7	45	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	2	29	Foggy	NEW YORK	3	27	6	23	Snow
BUCHAREST	2	26	4	25	Snow	NICE	4	29	0	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	6	43	2	29	Foggy	OSLO	4	18	12	0	Foggy
BUEENOS AIRES	17	64	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	8	46	4	23	Overcast
CAIRO	26	79	10	50	Cloudy	PERMUT	4	18	37	0	Foggy
CAPE TOWN	25	77	17	63	Showers	PRAGUE	4	18	10	14	Snow
CASABLANCA	17	63	8	46	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	3	41	2	36	Rain
CHICAGO	1	32	1	34	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	81	23	73	23	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	28	4	28	Foggy	ROME	13	58	3	36	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	12	54	Fair	SALISBURY	26	79	18	64	Foggy
DAMASCUS	13	55	9	49	Fair	SAO PAULO	26	75	18	64	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	7	45	Overcast	SEATTLE	4	19	16	0	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	3	37	Rain	SHANGHAI	8	46	1	30	Foggy
FLORENCE	17	63	7	45	Fair	SINGAPORE	26	82	20	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	25	2	23	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	4	19	23	0	Foggy
GENEVA	3	37	1	38	Foggy	SYDNEY	26	82	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	25	76	Foggy	TAIPEI	17	63	10	50	Foggy
HONG KONG	16	64	13	55	Rain	TEL AVIV	10	59	0	32	Fair
HOUSTON	26	79	26	68	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	60	0	32	Fair
ISTANBUL	17	63	7	45	Foggy	TUNIS	10	51	8	46	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	14	57	3	37	Cloudy	VENICE	4	27	2	28	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	12	62	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	20	2	28	Foggy
LIMA	22	74	16	61	Foggy	WASHINGTON	26	82	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	17	62	10	50	Foggy	ZURICH	4	27	2	23	Snow
LONDON	9	48	2	26	Fair						
LOS ANGELES	15	59	9	49	Rain						

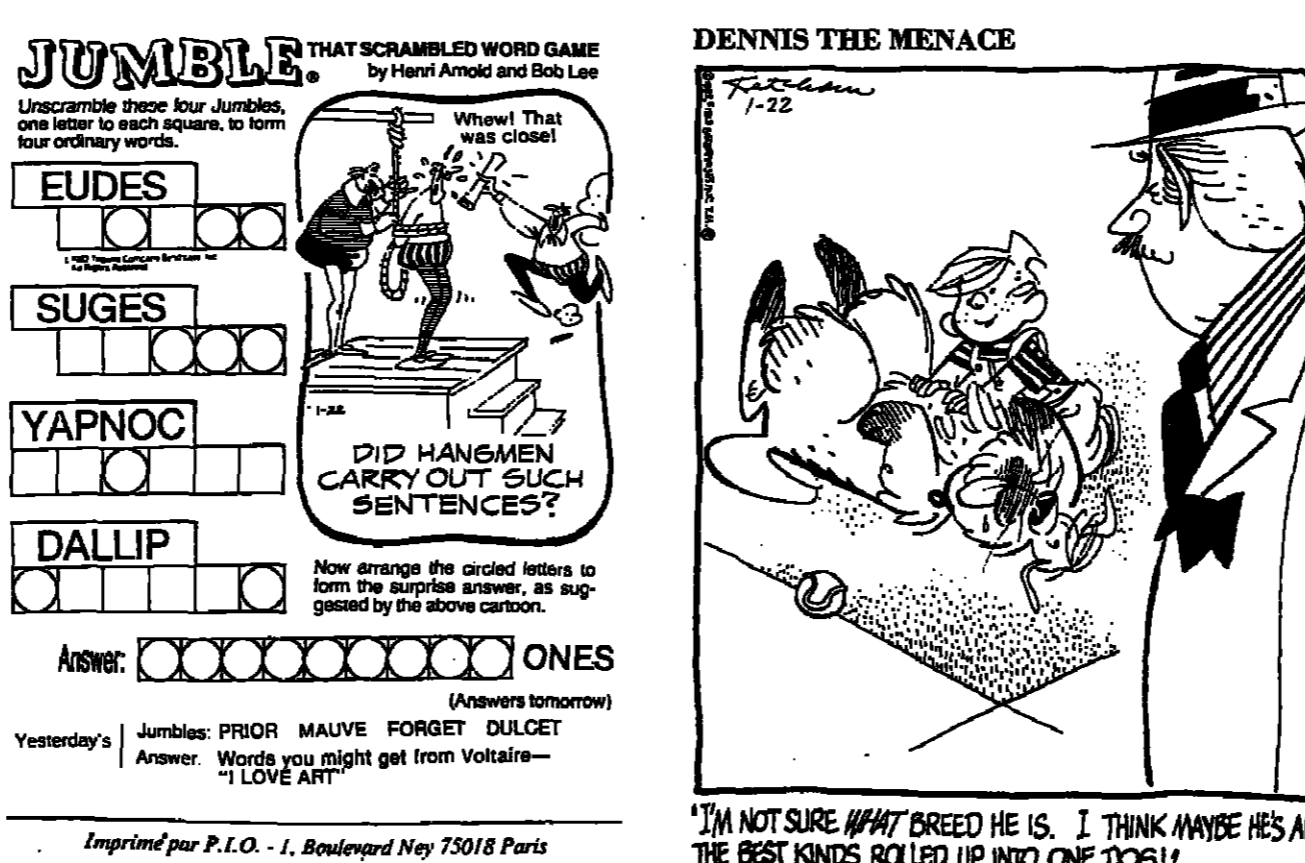
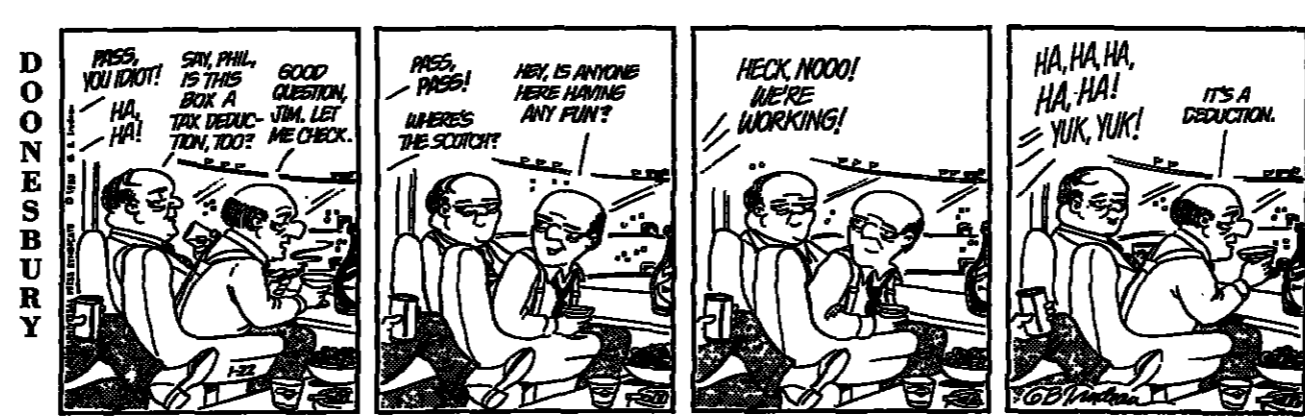
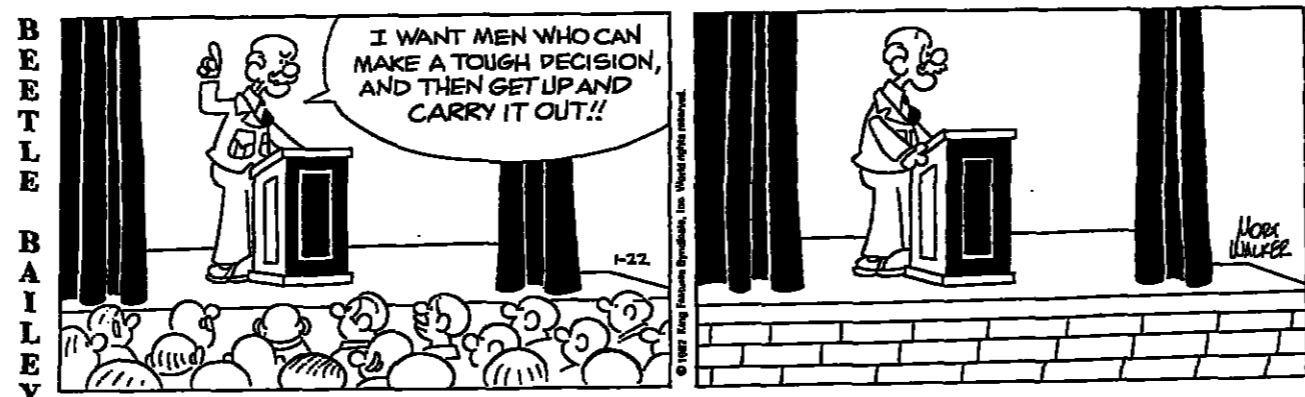
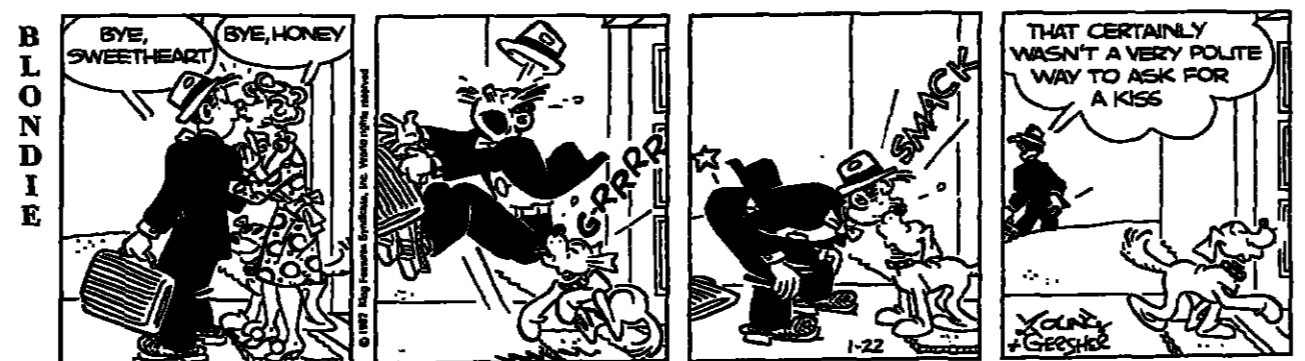
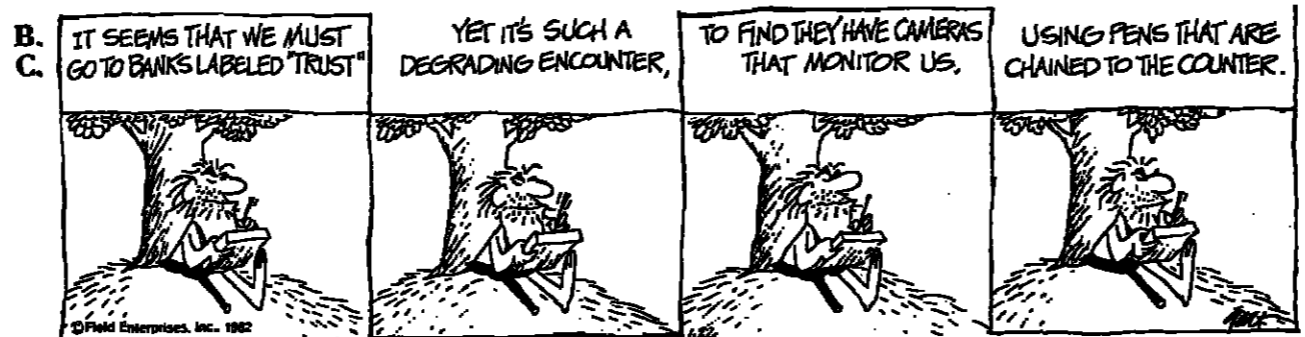
Forecast from the previous 34 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The best asset value quotations are shown for the funds listed with the following symbols: (A) American Funds, (B) Bond Funds, (C) Equity Funds, (D) International Funds, (E) Money Funds, (F) Real Estate Funds, (G) Short-Term Funds, (H) Specialty Funds, (I) Variable Funds, (J) Other Funds.

<b>BANK OF AMERICA FUNDS</b>	<b>UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND</b>
(A) Bank of America Fund	(A) Swiss Bank Fund
(B) Bank of America Bond Fund	(B) Swiss Bank Bond Fund
(C) Bank of America Equity Fund	(C) Swiss Bank Equity Fund
(D) Bank of America International Fund	(D) Swiss Bank International Fund
(E) Bank of America Money Fund	(E) Swiss Bank Money Fund
(F) Bank of America Real Estate Fund	(F) Swiss Bank Real Estate Fund
(G) Bank of America Short-Term Fund	(G) Swiss Bank Short-Term Fund
(H) Bank of America Specialty Fund	(H) Swiss Bank Specialty Fund
(I) Bank of America Variable Fund	(I) Swiss Bank Variable Fund
(J) Bank of America Other Fund	(J) Swiss Bank Other Fund
<b>BANK OF NEW YORK FUNDS</b>	<b>UNITED INVESTMENT FUNDS</b>
(A) Bank of New York Fund	(A) United Investment Fund
(B) Bank of New York Bond Fund	(B) United Investment Bond Fund
(C) Bank of New York Equity Fund	(C) United Investment Equity Fund
(D) Bank of New York International Fund	(D) United Investment International Fund
(E) Bank of New York Money Fund	(E) United Investment Money Fund
(F) Bank of New York Real Estate Fund	(F) United Investment Real Estate Fund
(G) Bank of New York Short-Term Fund	(G) United Investment Short-Term Fund
(H) Bank of New York Specialty Fund	(H) United Investment Specialty Fund
(I) Bank of New York Variable Fund	(I) United Investment Variable Fund
(J) Bank of New York Other Fund	(J) United Investment Other Fund
<b>BRITANNIA FUNDS</b>	<b>Other Funds</b>
(A) Britannia Fund	(A) American Funds
(B) Britannia Bond Fund	(B) Bond Funds
(C) Britannia Equity Fund	(C) Equity Funds
(D) Britannia International Fund	(D) International Funds
(E) Britannia Money Fund	(E) Money Funds
(F) Britannia Real Estate Fund	(F) Real Estate Funds
(G) Britannia Short-Term Fund	(G) Short-Term Funds
(H) Britannia Specialty Fund	(H) Specialty Funds
(I) Britannia Variable Fund	(I) Variable Funds
(J) Britannia Other Fund	(J) Other Funds
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUNDS</b>	
(A) Capital International Fund	
(B) Capital International Bond Fund	
(C) Capital International Equity Fund	
(D) Capital International International Fund	
(E) Capital International Money Fund	
(F) Capital International Real Estate Fund	
(G) Capital International Short-Term Fund	
(H) Capital International Specialty Fund	
(I) Capital International Variable Fund	
(J) Capital International Other Fund	
<b>CREDIT SUISSE FUNDS</b>	
(A) Credit Suisse Fund	
(B) Credit Suisse Bond Fund	
(C) Credit Suisse Equity Fund	
(D) Credit Suisse International Fund	
(E) Credit Suisse Money Fund	
(F) Credit Suisse Real Estate Fund	
(G) Credit Suisse Short-Term Fund	
(H) Credit Suisse Specialty Fund	
(I) Credit Suisse Variable Fund	
(J) Credit Suisse Other Fund	
<b>DIT INVESTMENT FUNDS</b>	
(A) DIT Investment Fund	
(B) DIT Investment Bond Fund	
(C) DIT Investment Equity Fund	
(D) DIT Investment International Fund	
(E) DIT Investment Money Fund	
(F) DIT Investment Real Estate Fund	
(G) DIT Investment Short-Term Fund	
(H) DIT Investment Specialty Fund	
(I) DIT Investment Variable Fund	
(J) DIT Investment Other Fund	
<b>FIDELITY FUNDS</b>	
(A) Fidelity Fund	
(B) Fidelity Bond Fund	
(C) Fidelity Equity Fund	
(D) Fidelity International Fund	
(E) Fidelity Money Fund	
(F) Fidelity Real Estate Fund	
(G) Fidelity Short-Term Fund	
(H) Fidelity Specialty Fund	
(I) Fidelity Variable Fund	
(J) Fidelity Other Fund	
<b>G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD</b>	
(A) G.T. Management Fund	
(B) G.T. Management Bond Fund	
(C) G.T. Management Equity Fund	
(D) G.T. Management International Fund	
(E) G.T. Management Money Fund	
(F) G.T. Management Real Estate Fund	
(G) G.T. Management Short-Term Fund	
(H) G.T. Management Specialty Fund	
(I) G.T. Management Variable Fund	
(J) G.T. Management Other Fund	
<b>INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND</b>	
(A) International Income Fund	
(B) International Income Bond Fund	
(C) International Income Equity Fund	
(D) International Income International Fund	
(E) International Income Money Fund	
(F) International Income Real Estate Fund	
(G) International Income Short-Term Fund	
(H) International Income Specialty Fund	
(I) International Income Variable Fund	
(J) International Income Other Fund	
<b>JARDINE FLEMING FUND</b>	
(A) Jardine Fleming Fund	
(B) Jardine Fleming Bond Fund	
(C) Jardine Fleming Equity Fund	
(D) Jardine Fleming International Fund	
(E) Jardine Fleming Money Fund	
(F) Jardine Fleming Real Estate Fund	
(G) Jardine Fleming Short-Term Fund	
(H) Jardine Fleming Specialty Fund	
(I) Jardine Fleming Variable Fund	
(J) Jardine Fleming Other Fund	
<b>LLOYDS BANK INT. FUND</b>	
(A) Lloyds Bank Int. Fund	
(B) Lloyds Bank Int. Bond Fund	
(C) Lloyds Bank Int. Equity Fund	
(D) Lloyds Bank Int. International Fund	
(E) Lloyds Bank Int. Money Fund	
(F) Lloyds Bank Int. Real Estate Fund	
(G) Lloyds Bank Int. Short-Term Fund	
(H) Lloyds Bank Int. Specialty Fund	
(I) Lloyds Bank Int. Variable Fund	
(J) Lloyds Bank Int. Other Fund	
<b>PARISAS GROUP</b>	
(A) Parisas Group Fund	
(B) Parisas Group Bond Fund	
(C) Parisas Group Equity Fund	
(D) Parisas Group International Fund	
(E) Parisas Group Money Fund	
(F) Parisas Group Real Estate Fund	
(G) Parisas Group Short-Term Fund	
(H) Parisas Group Specialty Fund	
(I) Parisas Group Variable Fund	
(J) Parisas Group Other Fund	
<b>RBC INVESTMENT FUNDS</b>	
(A) RBC Investment Fund	
(B) RBC Investment Bond Fund	
(C) RBC Investment Equity Fund	
(D) RBC Investment International Fund	
(E) RBC Investment Money Fund	
(F) RBC Investment Real Estate Fund	
(G) RBC Investment Short-Term Fund	
(H) RBC Investment Specialty Fund	
(I) RBC Investment Variable Fund	
(J) RBC Investment Other Fund	
<b>ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (CH)</b>	
(A) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Fund	
(B) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Bond Fund	
(C) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Equity Fund	
(D) Rothschild Asset Mgmt International Fund	
(E) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Money Fund	
(F) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Real Estate Fund	
(G) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Short-Term Fund	
(H) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Specialty Fund	
(I) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Variable Fund	
(J) Rothschild Asset Mgmt Other Fund	
<b>SWISS BANK CORP</b>	
(A) Swiss Bank Corp Fund	
(B) Swiss Bank Corp Bond Fund	
(C) Swiss Bank Corp Equity Fund	
(D) Swiss Bank Corp International Fund	
(E) Swiss Bank Corp Money Fund	
(F) Swiss Bank Corp Real Estate Fund	
(G) Swiss Bank Corp Short-Term Fund	
(H) Swiss Bank Corp Specialty Fund	
(I) Swiss Bank Corp Variable Fund	
(J) Swiss Bank Corp Other Fund	



## BOOKS

## MERMAID

By Margaret Millar. 215 pp. \$11.50.  
William Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN Margaret Millar's "Mermaid," people trade punch lines instead of punches, and some of the suspense derives from the question of whether her anti-heroic investigator Aragon can continue to be faithful to his wife under the pressure of all the predatory women one meets in suspense novels.

In the better private eye or spy fiction, irony is becoming the principal weapon of the protagonist and Aragon, Millar's lawyer-investigator was born for irony. He is a Chicano, "a Chicano in horn-rimmed glasses," as one character puts it. His method of detection is to ask the kind of questions psychoanalysts ask and then sit through the ensuing guilt.

In "Mermaid," Aragon is hired by a rich and powerful businessman to find his young disturbed sister Cleo, who has escaped from the special school she attends. He is afraid that in her innocence, Cleo will become a victim of at least one of the world's various forms of cupidity.

Cleo's innocence is so attractive, so sexy, that it tempts Lennard, one of the school's homosexual counselors, to try to marry her. Like all the other tormented people in this book, Lennard has an unreasonable father. Cleo's brother, who acts as her father, is over-protective; Lennard's father is threateningly macho; Donny, a disturbed boy in Cleo's school, has an under-protective father for a father.

Miller, who is married to mystery writer Ross Macdonald, seems to be moving in on his turf, for he specializes in the runaway adolescent.

Though they are well-written, his novels sometimes make it seem as if the adolescent were the principal victim of crime in the United States.

Miller may not feel the same. In her hands, Cleo seems more like what Rollo May calls "pseudo-innocence," a term he originally applied to the flower children or hippies of the 60s.

May sees pseudo-innocence as a fraud, a begging of all the basic questions in American life. One might go further and say that Cleo's insanity resembles a sort of ultimate or exacerbated selfishness, an unwillingness to share common disciplines or frames of reference.

When Mrs. Holbrook, who runs Cleo's school, asks "How many lives should be warped for the sake of one disturbed child?" she seems to be reacting against what might be called the psychopathology of American youth.

Like Aragon, Millar is quite an

ironical investigator herself. When Cleo's brother needs his lawyer, that gentleman is off hunting capercaille in Scotland. Even to know what capercaille are, one must, presumably, be over-indulged. There is an ironical Lieutenant Peterson, too, in the police. Besides inviting himself to dinner at a suspect's house, he says, "A lot of policemen would like people to believe that we go around solving crimes by taking fingerprints and making plaster casts and ballistics tests. Now these things all look good in a courtroom once the criminal is on trial. But how he's caught is usually a different story. Somebody squealed, a disgruntled employee or partner, a jealous lover, a cast-off wife. These are the people who solve crimes."

Whatever else happens in "Mermaid," Miller can always be counted on for some good lines or moments. Poor confused Lennard, Cleo's homosexual fiancé, thinks that she should vote. And indeed there would be poetic justice at this moment in our history to allow the legally insane also to vote.

The Latin-American cook in Cleo's brother's house complains about the silence there. She would like to hear a little noise, she says, people laughing, even crying. Whiffled, the father of the disturbed Donny, looks at him and thinks "this was his son, his only child, and he couldn't bear to look at him, to touch him, even to be in the same room with him."

Any experienced reader would be able to tell early in "Mermaid" that Cleo will come to no good, because she mistreats a dog. It's not much to go on, perhaps, but in subtle or high-brow fiction you have to take what you can get. Like the mermaid of the book's title, Cleo remains a purely fictional creature. Even the talented Millar, apparently, doesn't know how to hook this odd fish.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## 1st U.K. Restaurant Wins 3d Star From Michelin

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — After 71 years, the Michelin organization has found a British restaurant worthy of a three-star rating. The winner: Le Gavroche in Mayfair, where lunch goes for £16.50 (about \$31) — not including wine.

"We shall not even be raising our prices," chef-owner Albert Roux said in response to the award, to be published Jan. 27 in the 1982 Michelin "Red Guide to Great Britain and Ireland."

The gourmet inspectors of the Michelin guide also promoted two more German restaurants to the three-star category. The newly released 1982 Germany guide grants the accolade to the Golden Pflug in Cologne and Tantris in Munich. The only previous three-star rating in Germany was for the French cuisine at Aubergine, also in Munich.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT IS 3 a.m. and George Steinbrenner is pitching for the Yankees in the World Series. To make it harder for his opponents to run the bases, he has hired two more top teams to play on the same field simultaneously, at right angles.

This is clearly a bizarre nightmare, perhaps the product of an excess of Christmas spirit. But something of a parable was happening 12 days ago at a bridge tournament in Reno, Nev., and some of the world's best players were involved.

Playing the Steinbrenner role was Mel Skolnik of Newport Beach, Calif., a 38-year-old financier similarly endowed with great determination and a willingness to spend large sums of money in pursuit of his goals. At the first tournament of 1981, soon after attaining life-master rank, he made up his mind to win the prestigious McKenney Trophy, awarded to the player winning most master points in a year. Among the names on the trophy are some of the greatest figures in the game: Charles Goren, Helen Sobel, Oswald Jacoby, Tobias Stone, Norman Kay and Edgar Kaplan.

Skolnik picked a Napoleonic campaign with Ron Anderson and Paul Soloway, both previous McKenney winners, as his chiefs of staff. Among his junior officers, seeing action in selected battles, were Mark Lair, Eddie Wold, Ron Smith, Bobby Levin, Peter Weichsel, Gary Hayden and Gaylor Kasle — enough talent for two World Championships-winning teams.

All went well for six months, and Skolnik led in the race. But then Barry Crane, the match-point wizard from Hollywood who has the world's biggest collection of master points, made a strong bid to win his fifth McKenney title, though trailing by 356 points. When the year's final tournament began in Reno on Dec. 26, he trailed Skolnik by 125 points, a margin that was likely — but not certain — to be decisive.

Crane scored heavily by winning two pairs events and placing second in another, but Skolnik stayed ahead by winning the knockout teams. His lead was 41 points at the start of the concluding event, the Swiss Teams. Three hours from the end of the tournament and four from the end of the year, Crane still had a chance, but he could not quite manage the victory that would have matched the McKenney Trophy from Skolnik.

In the scramble for points, both players were competing in every possible event, sometimes beginning play at 8:45 a.m. and ending at 3 a.m. Some unusual strategies were developed for the occasion. While Skolnik competed in the non-smoking division of a pairs championship, some of his troops were assigned to the smoking division in an attempt, vain as it turned out, to prevent a Crane victory.

A more unusual case of running interference occurred in a speedball

Swiss Teams beginning at midnight. This event would usually be spurred by the experts, but 12 master points would go to the winners and every point seemed vital. So, the Skolnik army entered two teams, as did Crane, in the hope of making life harder for the opposition. This was a strange situation without parallel, and suggests the Steinbrenner nightmare with which this column began.

In the final match of this event, one Skolnik regiment met another, creating a tricky ethical situation. Officials monitored the play to satisfy themselves that everyone was performing with the expected vigor. One strange deal from this match is shown in the diagram.

It can be seen that six clubs for East-West are unbeatable, while six spades would have required double-dummy defense. After a highly competitive auction, Soloway as South had to decide whether to defend against that contract. East's five-heart bid conventionally showed two aces; so, the chances of defense were not good.

After long thought, Soloway bid seven diamonds, which was right in practice. Against six spades, he would not have underled his heart ace, permitting his partner to return the club singleton for a ruff. If West had held the club ace, he might have led that card, permitting the double grand slam to make. But he led the spade king and shifted to the club king.

It was necessary to guess the hearts, and South did so. He announced that he would draw trumps and eventually play East for the heart queen. He judged that West would not have bid Blackwood with two quick heart losers. In the replay, the same contract went down two; so, Soloway gained 5 international match points. And as he was playing for the Skolnik second regiment at the time, he gained them against his commanding officer, though losing the match.

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## Dispute with Drivers Threatening Start of South African Grand Prix

From Agency Dispatches

**KYALAMI, South Africa**—The world motor sport's controlling body, FISA, on Thursday ordered Formula One drivers to compete in Friday's practice session for the South African Grand Prix or face a possible life ban.

The ultimatum came after 31 drivers refused to take part Thursday in the first timed qualifying runs to determine grid positions for Saturday's grand prix at the Kyalami track, near Johannesburg, because of a dispute over the so-called "super license" recently introduced by FISA.

Twenty-six cars were to start the race, the first of the 1982 Formula One season.

Austrian Niki Lauda, two-time former world champion who was due to come out of retirement in Saturday's race, said the dispute was over the requirement for drivers to sign a "super license" that he said would hamper the drivers' future negotiations with other teams.

Lauda said the drivers objected to the "super license" because it required them to reveal who they

traded for, details of their contracts and forbade criticism of FISA and the Formula One Constructors' Association by the drivers. Unless FISA agreed to compromise and remove the objectionable clauses "we will not take part" in the race, he said.

While 29 of the 31 drivers locked themselves in a Johannesburg hotel room, organizers said the event, which they had earlier postponed for one week, would go ahead if more than 15 drivers appeared on the starting grid at Friday morning.

Besides Lauda, the list of drivers refusing to race included current world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, Argentina's Carlos Reutemann, Frenchman Alain Prost, Rene Arnoux, Jacques Laffite and Didier Pironi. Briton John Watson and Canadian Gilles Villeneuve.

Among the teams whose cars sat idle at the Kyalami track were Brabham, Williams, McLaren, Lotus, Renault and Ferrari.

Two driver representatives, Pironi and Jochen Mass, spent the day negotiating with officials, including FISA president Jean-Marie Balestre, but there was no sign of a solution.

Thursday evening some drivers said they were not returning to the track and were looking for hotel rooms in Johannesburg.

Some drivers said they had been told by FISA that if there were

not 15 of them on the grid Friday morning they would be sued as a group for \$2.5 million — the estimated amount likely to be lost if the race does not take place.

Lauda told reporters, "If Balestre has signed papers suspending us, we will all go home tomorrow if we cannot race."

Asked about other drivers being brought in, the Austrian said, "The sponsors will be very unhappy if the drivers are changed." He added that if the race went ahead with nobodies driving, FISA would find there were no sponsors for the second grand prix in Argentina on March 7.

Earlier, Kyalami race track director Bobby Hartstiel said: "None of the drivers whose licenses have been withdrawn will ever be eligible for the world championship again."

He added that all the teams here were already negotiating for new drivers. "There are 150 super-licenses available to be chosen from," although he added that the team managers believed they could persuade their drivers to take part.

A year ago, a dispute among the auto federation, the controlling body of world motor sport and auto manufacturers delayed the official start of the season until March. The South African Grand Prix took place but did not count in the standings.



Wayne Gretzky ... nothing left to do but sign.

## Hockey's Gretzky Joining Millionaires' Club

From Agency Dispatches

**EDMONTON, Alberta**—Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton Oilers high-scoring center, and Peter Pocklington, the club's owner, have agreed to renew a 21-year contract that will make Gretzky the highest-paid player in National Hockey League history at more than \$1 million a year.

At a news conference prior to Edmonton's game against St. Louis Wednesday night, Pocklington said the renegotiated deal is in terms of nine, six and six years, with automatic renegotiation after the first nine years and again six years later.

"In the first nine- and six-year periods, the bonuses and Wayne's leadership, if they go the way — and I think they will — he will earn more than \$20 million in 15 years," Pocklington said. The

Oilers have the option for the final six years.

Pocklington said the contract is "the most innovative ever offered" an NHL player. He said the contract also includes "a large piece of real estate that will be his in six years." He identified it as a shopping center in western Canada.

Gretzky, who turns 21 next Tuesday, was not on hand for the announcement. But after scoring three goals and adding two assists as the Oilers beat the Blues, 8-6, Gretzky said: "I intend to earn my money ... I believe the Oilers are entitled to full value for what they pay me and I intend to give them my best."

Pocklington said the terms were agreed upon last Friday. The contract has not, however, been signed.

"It's an excellent contract and there's nothing left to do but sign it," he said.

On the dotted line, Gretzky said. "We've shaken hands and the deal is made as far as I'm concerned. The official signing will take place as soon as the revised contracts have been typed and they've been looked over by my agent Gus Baddali."

The agreement allowed Gretzky to surpass Marcel Dionne of the Los Angeles Kings, who is earning about \$600,000 per year, as the highest paid player in the NHL.

Gretzky was only 19 when he signed a 21-year personal service contract with Pocklington. That agreement — the longest sporting contract in history — was supposed to run until 1999 and reportedly paid the center \$150,000 this year plus bonuses.

However, after reviewing his awesome list of records, the Oilers' superstar asked to renegotiate his pact this past summer.

In his first NHL season (1979-80), Gretzky tied Dionne for the scoring championship with 137 points but lost the title because Dionne scored more goals.

Last season, Gretzky left no doubt about the scoring title as he finished with 164 points, 29 more than Dionne. Along the way, Gretzky shattered Bobby Orr's NHL record for assists, finishing with 109, and Phil Esposito's record for points.

This season, Gretzky has been even better. He shattered Maurice Richard's record of 50 goals in 50 games by scoring 50 in 39 games and he is on the way to breaking Esposito's single-season record of 76 goals and also becoming the first player to notch 200 points in a

## Ditka Named Coach Of NFL's Lowly Bears

From Agency Dispatches

**CHICAGO**—The Chicago Bears announcement Wednesday that Mike Ditka would become head coach, succeeding Neil Armstrong, who was fired by Bear owner George Halas earlier this month after the team finished last in the NFL Central Division division with a 6-10 record.

"It is a situation that was meant for me," said Ditka. "Everybody has their destiny and mine is in Chicago." Ditka, 42, rejoins the Bears, where he started his pro playing career, after nine years as an assistant to Dallas Cowboys coach Tom Landry.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Boston 29 9 .769 —

Philadelphia 28 10 .737 1

Washington 19 20 .488 10 1/2

New York 18 21 .462 12

New Jersey 16 23 .410 14

Central Division

W L Pct GB

Milwaukee 26 15 .632 —

Atlanta 26 15 .632 1/2

Indiana 18 22 .449 3 1/2

Chicago 16 24 .400 5 1/2

Cleveland 12 28 .300 9 1/2

Pittsburgh 7 33 .175 14 1/2

Western Conference

W L Pct GB

San Antonio 24 13 .649 —

Denver 24 13 .649 1/2

Houston 21 16 .568 3

Kansas City 18 20 .474 4 1/2

Utah 18 20 .474 5

Dallas 16 22 .421 6 1/2

Pacific Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 26 15 .632 —

Seattle 26 15 .632 1/2

Phoenix 23 18 .563 4 1/2

Golden State 22 19 .530 5 1/2

Portland 17 24 .413 10 1/2

San Diego 12 29 .293 15 1/2

Washington 16, Seattle 15 (Record 26, Greer 17; Sikma 21, Williams 21, Shotton 21; Boston 12, Houston 10) (Record 25, McIntire 25; Knight 25, Smith 21)

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## Observer

## Southern Way of Life

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I once went south for a winter vacation. There were palm trees beside the swimming pool, evangelists on the television and hillbilly songs on the radio.

I became interested briefly in lizards, the mechanics of swimming-pool filtration and swamps, but efforts to stir up conversation on these subjects did not win me a center stage in the local society, and I quickly gave them up and sat around fidgeting.



Baker

"Why don't you just relax?" people asked, so I tried just relaxing. I reclined on a plastic couch by the swimming pool and waited for people to notice that I was relaxing. I wanted them to admire the ripples of relaxation that were reducing my frame to the consistency of jelly.

Instead, I was ignored. I arose and went into the house and said, "I'm outside relaxing." Their indifference was infuriating.

"Why doesn't anybody around here ever want to do anything?" I shouted.

"Why don't you just relax?" was the explanation.

Day after day, the sun shone relentlessly. It also rose each morning and set each evening. Sometimes I was roused at dawn to admire the beauty of its rising. When I complained that I hated rising before 10 a.m., people berated me for being tense and not knowing how to relax.

Each day's sunset was awaited, watched and criticized as avidly as a new production by the Royal Shakespeare Company. Afterward people drank cocktails that tasted of coconut and pineapple and gloated over news reports that Kansas City was freezing and congratulated themselves on not being in Kansas City, though none of us would have been in Kansas City in any case since we all had jobs that kept us in New York.

If knowing Kansas City was relaxing, I wanted none of it. I once spent two beautiful autumn days in Kansas City and met some historians who gave me an exhilarating argument demonstrating that my theory of history was childish nonsense. What's more, they

served a very good Bordeaux that didn't taste of coconut or pineapple.

Thinking of those entertaining people in that lovely city suffering a miserable 10 degrees Fahrenheit only saddened me. "I hope the wind-chill factor isn't really brutal tonight in Kansas City," I said.

"Oh, shut up and relax," somebody said.

Next day, the sun failed to rise. Instead, 22 inches of rain fell with such force that two or three inches of water were blown right through the windows. The sense of imminent catastrophe was almost as powerful as it is on a typical day in New York, and I was thoroughly relaxed when we bedded down on the damp floor to watch a rerun of the Rev. Rex Humbard conducting a television service.

Soaked to the bone though I was, I had one thought inspired by the day's weather. The sense of imminent catastrophe was almost as powerful as it is on a typical day in New York, and I was thoroughly relaxed when we bedded down on the damp floor to watch a rerun of the Rev. Rex Humbard conducting a television service.

A few days later, the sun resumed rising, shining and setting. To break the hypnotic regularity of the day, I switched to cocktails that tasted of mangoes and bananas. One evening, we went to admire the exterior of a house that had been remodeled at huge cost by a man who had made a fortune designing blue jeans for the rich.

Afterward, we dined in a restaurant that smelled of shrimp marinated in coconut and pineapple, and the table was lighted with hurricane lamps. The waiter brought a plate of carrots sliced so thin that they curled up like wood shavings.

I could only sulk and refuse to eat, which made everybody happy by giving them occasion to say, "Why don't you just relax?"

Afterward, we went home and watched the Rev. Oral Roberts on television. Eventually I returned to New York to shatter that it took three grackles to restore my nerves.

New York Times Service

## Avalanches

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a sunny morning in April, 1967, Ron Perla found himself on ski patrol perched atop a block of snow, many hundreds of yards wide, that was itself perched above a long, slick ski run.

Suddenly, the snow gave way under his weight, touching off an avalanche. Beneath thick blankets of powder, he was carried half a mile down the Utah mountain at about 100 miles an hour. He fell unconscious. Rescuers later told Perla they had dug him out of an icy tomb — the fingers of his left hand were all that had shown above the snow piled at the bottom of the slope.

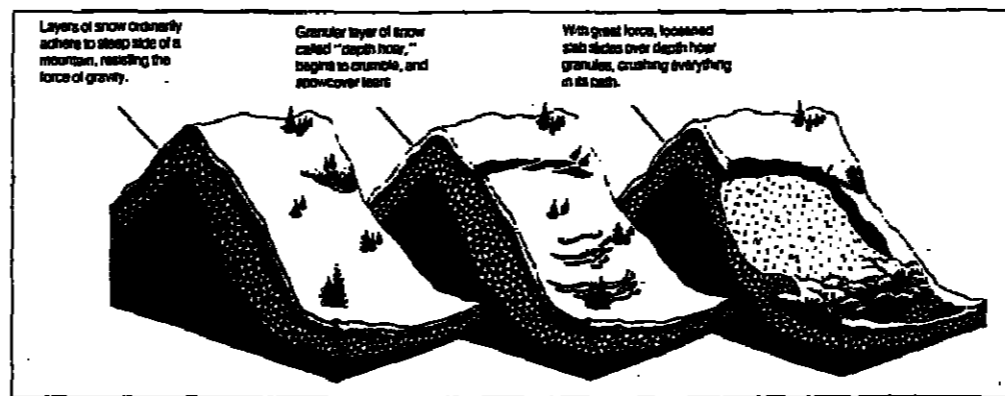
Since then, Perla has retained a respect for avalanches that borders on awe.

"The power that soft, white snow can have during an avalanche is just astounding," he said, recalling why he chose to join the small band of men and women, no more than 300 in the world, who have devoted their careers to avalanche science. He is today an avalanche researcher at the Canadian National Hydrology Research Institute in Canmore, Alberta.

Until recently, little was known about avalanches. For generations, Swiss mountaineers blamed them on vindictive trolls, and for most of the 20th century, scientific understanding of avalanches was little more advanced than the alpine folklore.

But research in the last decade has guided snow scientists to a new appreciation of avalanche dynamics. Scientists now know that avalanches usually release a warning call before striking. They report that avalanches can be predicted and — with architectural, computer and sound-detection techniques still under development — controlled.

"In just the last couple of years, many of the avalanche's mysteries have been solved," said Mario Martinelli Jr., who in 1962 founded the Federal Mountain Snow and Avalanche Research Project in Fort Collins, Colo. The Fort Collins project, run by the U.S. Forest Service, is the largest of the United States' two major



avalanche research centers; the other is at Montana State University at Bozeman.

Martinelli said that after years of analyzing snow samples from avalanche tracks, scientists have identified the culprit in most large snowslides: a granular, unstable layer of ice that develops deep beneath mountain snow. The layer is known in scientific jargon as "depth hoar."

How is it formed? The mountain earth and rock buried in snow in the late fall are usually much warmer than the surrounding air. The heat vaporizes the snow nearest the ground and replaces it with angular grains of ice that do not bond well to one another. "These granules are the depth hoar," Martinelli said. Because of its texture, depth hoar is called "sugar snow" by Rocky Mountain natives.

As snow gathers on an avalanche path in the winter — the most serious avalanche occurs on mountain slopes of from 30 to 45 degrees — pressure on the depth hoar grows. At some point, gravity combines with the weakness of the depth hoar to loosen the stable layers of snow above. During an avalanche, the upper layers break loose and slide across the depth hoar crystals, which act like ball bearings to speed the snow's descent.

Atomic Force

Researchers have estimated that under extreme conditions, a single avalanche can pack as much destructive power as the blast of a small atomic bomb. Even a small avalanche will bury a person in seconds, suffocating him within minutes.

## Scientists Hope to Use Low-Frequency Sound Waves

In the Bottom Layer of Ice to Develop Detectors

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